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ABSTRACT

Papers on rare and precious books and documents, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (1) "Report on the State of Work on the Union Catalogue of Incunabula (GW) and Progress in the International Cataloguing of Incunabula" by Ursula Altmann (East Germany); (2) "Survey of Incunabula in France--Progress So Far" by Ursula Baurmeister (France); (3) "Census of Italian XVIth Century Editions: A Progress Report" by Maria Sicco (Italy); (4) "The Central Catalogue of Historical Libraries in the Castles of Bohemia and Moravia" by Jaroslav Vrchotka (Czechoslovakia); (5) "Buchmuseen: Ihre Probleme und Ihre Beziehungen zu Bibliotheken" (Book Museums: Their Problems and Their Relationship to Libraries) by Jaroslav Vrchotka (Czechoslovakia--paper in German); (6) "Retrospektive, Maschinenlesbare Katalogisierung in Munchen and Gottingen" (Retrospective, Machine-Readable Cataloging in Munich and Gottingen) by Klaus Haller (West Germany--paper in German); (7) "Technological Advances in Librarianship and Printing and the Teaching of the History of the Book" by Richard G. Landon (Canada); (8) "Computer Technology as Applied to Rare Book Cataloging" by Stephen Paul Davis (United States); (9) "The Curator's Point of View," an outline by Karl Dachs (West Germany) of librarians' and curators' concerns related to rare book preservation and conservation; (10) "The Incunabula Catalog of the Bavarian State Library" by Elmar Hertrich (West Germany); (11) "Progress Report on the ISTC [Incunabula Short Title Catalog]" by L. Hellinga (United Kingdom); and (12) "Der Gegenwartige Stand der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Osterreich" (The Present Status of Manuscript Description in Australia) by Otto Mazal (Austria--paper in German). (ESR)

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983
Division: Collections and Services
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17-RARE-2

Report on the state of work on the Union Catalogue of Incunabula (GW) and progress in the international cataloguing of incunabula

by

Ursula ALTMANN
Departmental Chief at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin, GDR

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The editors of the Union Catalogue of Incunabula (GW) at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin/GDR are presently working on the description of the incunabula to be registered under the heading Johannes Gerson with all their might. In the 15th century 63 works written by Gerson or ascribed to him were printed in some 175 editions. They were published in separate editions, in small collections of treatises, as annex to the works of other authors, and in 10 complete editions. The scientific-literary preparation of this extensive section is particularly complicated. We hope to finish this work by the end of 1983.

The typographical examination of all printings with Gerson texts has already been completed, and also the bibliographical work. The checking of the locations of the copies has been prepared. In December 1982 and over the first two months of 1983 the editors of the GW dispatched 115 letters to libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, France, Great Britain, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union. The GW editors asked these libraries for information on their copies of Gerson editions. Altogether 565 locations of copies were involved. By 15 March 1983 58 libraries had replied, i.e. 50 %. They either confirmed the existence of certain editions or answered in the negative, noted variants and informed of additional copies. We are pleased with the quick replies to our letters and very grateful for this active support of the work on the GW. Some colleagues were of particular help. We had asked them to contact those libraries with whom we had not been able to establish communication in spite of all efforts. In the interest of the GW these colleagues visited out-of-the-way places and carried out the necessary investigations for us in book collections accessible to the public only to a limited extent. Cordial thanks to these colleagues. More inquiries will follow and we hope for continued good co-operation.

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An essential contribution to the registration and description of all 15th century printings are the catalogues of incunabula which are in preparation or have already been published in some countries in recent years. They are the valuable, indispensable contribution made by the researchers, libraries and countries particularly for their region to the completest possible inventory of present incunabula ownership. All these activities are for the benefit of the GW. We rate them high and appreciate them as a component part of international co-operation to make the world's incunabula, documents of the scientific cultural heritage, accessible.

Following the general survey "The international state of the cataloguing of incunabula" (Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, Vol. 93, 1979, No. 10, pp. 441-501) the following important advances must be considered exemplary.

At the British Library in London a catalogue of incunabula is in the process of development with the help of electronic data processing; it aims at recording the incunabula of Great Britain. The data basis is F. R. Goff's third census of "Incunabula in American libraries" (Ce^3) enlarged by the short descriptions of the British Library's incunabula and supplemented by the titles from the "Indice generale degli incunaboli delle biblioteche d'Italia" (IGI). On this broad basis the locations of incunabula in Great Britain are added after bibliographic identification. Dr. Lotte Hellinga reported on this project at the IFLA Conference 1981; in the meantime this census already includes more than 17 000 titles. In order to identify the incunabula Doctor Dennis E. Rhodes examined the holdings in many libraries personally. A result of his many years of work is "A catalogue of incunabula in all the libraries at Oxford University outside the Bodleian" (Oxford, 1982). For the GW the English projects are of great value, since our knowledge of the collections of incunabula in the libraries of Great Britain is not up-to-date.

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In France the planned regional catalogues of incunabula in public libraries are forthcoming. The catalogues for the regions Champagne-Ardenne (by Jean-Marie Arnoult, 1979), Nord-Pas-de-Calai (by Frédéric Barbier and Jean Degenne, 1980), and Languedoc-Roussillon (by Martine Lefèvre, 1981) are on hand. The publication of the catalogue of incunabula of the Paris National Library has been received with special pleasure. In quick succession the first (H-L) and second (M-O) parts of the second volume came out in 1981 and 1982; they register 2 012 editions of incunabula. The catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale had already been very useful to the GW in the preparation for the work on the complicated article "Horae". We thank the Paris colleagues very cordially for the precious gift which this catalogue means for us.

In Italy studies on the history of printing of many places and regions and the catalogues of the incunabula of individual collections were published. They could be based on the results of the work on the "Indice generale degli incunaboli delle biblioteche d'Italia" (IGI). The 6th volume of the "Indice" containing additions and corrections to the previous volumes, appeared in 1981. Congratulations and success for the work on the registers which will be an important instrument for the GW.

Distinct progress in the cataloguing of incunabula can be boasted by the libraries of Switzerland. The catalogues of the Biblioteca Cantonale in Lugano (by Adriana Ramelli, 1981) and the Bibliothèque publique et universitaire in Geneva (by Antal Lőkkös, 1982) were published. The catalogue of the incunabula of the Aargau Canton Library is near publication; the editors of the GW managed to support Doctor Inge Dahn in the preparation. The work on the catalogue of incunabula of the Benetictine Convent Engelberg and on the union catalogue of the Swiss Capuchin monasteries was assisted by the GW editors, too.

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Successful progress was made in the work on the union catalogue of incunabula in the libraries of the Soviet Union supervised by the State Lenin Library in Moscow. In addition, the catalogues of individual collections appeared. As late as 1979 the forth part of the additions to the catalogue of incunabula of the Lenin Library came out, in 1980 the catalogue of the printings of the 15th to 17th centuries in Cyrillic script in the Research Library of Moscow University was published. The latest publication is the beautiful catalogue of incunabula of Tartu University Library by Olev Nagel (Tallinn, 1982). The catalogue of incunabula in the main library of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR is in the press. In 1981 the Saltykov Shchedrin Library in Leningrad published the first number of an incunabula inventory containing 640 numbers under the headings A - Bonaventura. The publication of the inventory is continued. It is the forerunner of the detailed catalogue of the most important collection of incunabula of the Soviet Union whose first part was prepared by V. S. Lyublinsky and N. V. Varbanec; it will describe the editions of classical authors. The following parts, incunabula in the popular tongues (N. V. Varbanec) and editions of incunabula of medieval belles-lettres in Latin (L. A. Kolga) are near completion.

The Polish colleagues are going to prepare the second part of the national union catalogue containing, among other things, the list of the former owners and registers. Special information on the incunabula is offered by the description by Professor Doctor Maria Przywecka-Samecka of the beginnings of music printing in Europe (Początki drukarstwa muzycznego w Europie. Wiek XV. Wrocław, 1981) for which she made use of the manuscript of the GW.

In Czechoslovakia the catalogues of some small collections were published; of primary importance are the regional union catalogue for Central Bohemia by Mirko Riedl (Praha, 1974. 1 026 editions of incunabula) and the union catalogue for Slovakia (Martin, 1979) in which Imrich Kotvan includes the results of decades of work and registers 1 236 incunabula in detail.

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After the appearance of the Hungarian union catalogue of incunabula in 1970 and following the investigation of the early printed Hungarian book the colleagues in Budapest have devoted themselves to new great projects by making accessible printings of the 16th century.

The work on the registration of incunabula in Rumania has proceeded far, it is true, but it has not resulted in a printed union catalogue yet. The planned concluding union catalogue for Yugoslavia is still non-existent, too; however, the contribution of printers and authors from the Yugoslav cultural area to the history of incunabula was described several times.

We are specially indebted to Dennis E. Rhodes for the registration and description of incunabula available in Greece (Munich, 1980). The union catalogue of incunabula in the Netherlands is approaching publication. The editions of incunabula of the works of Dutch Franciscan friars were made accessible by Doctor Leonide Mees and Doctor Benjamin Troeyer in the "Bio-Bibliographia Franciscana Neerlandica ante saeculum XVI" (Nieuwkoop, 1974). Whereas the cataloguing of all incunabula of the country is actively being prepared in Spain, corresponding projects in Portugal seem to be dormant.

A fourth census of the incunabula in American libraries was prepared by Frederick R. Goff; it was not granted to him to live to see the publication. A catalogue of the National Library of Canada (Ottawa, 1981) registers "Incunabula, Hebraica & Judaica" from the collection of Jacob M. Lowy. A supplement to the catalogue of incunabula of Brazil Biblioteca Nacional was published by Rosemarie E. Horch (Berlin, 1983). As an example of the publications of American researchers Paul Needham's article "Johann Gutenberg and the Catholicon Press" may be quoted (The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, Vol. 76, 1982, pp. 395-456) which presents a convincing solution of a special problem.

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On the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the introduction of printing in Denmark in 1482 by Johann Snell who was also active as first printer in Sweden in 1483, appeared "Skrift, Bog og Billede i Senmiddelalderens Danmark" (Bogvennen, 1982) as well as a facsimile of the first Danish printing. On the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the introduction of printing in Antwerp the Municipal Library of Antwerp and the Archives and Museum of Flemis Cultural Life published an inventory of all incunabula printed in Antwerp (Antwerp, 1982) comprising 432 printings and giving the locations of all extant copies. In addition, the facsimile of the first printing of 1481 with contributions to the printing and textual history was published. The introduction of printing 500 years ago was also the occasion for publications in Magdeburg in 1980 (Bartholomäus Ghotan - Magdeburgs Erstdrucker um 1480), Leipzig in 1981 (500 Jahre Buchstadt Leipzig) and Speyer in 1981 (Speyerer Buchdruck in 500 Jahren).

Uncommonly manifold and far-advanced are the activities relating to the cataloguing if incunabula in the Federal Republic of Germany. The catalogue of the incunabula of the University Library Freiburg im Breisgau has been completed, the catalogue of the State Library Bamberg has been compiled. The catalogues of incunabula of the Municipal Library Nuremberg, the University Library Munich, the State and University Library Göttingen, and the Duke August Library Wolfenbüttel are in preparation. As the quoted collections comprise several thousand incunabula respectively, the projects are an important task, especially if the bibliographical description of the incunabula is combined with the historical description of the respective copies, according to the function of such catalogues; thus material for further investigations can be offered.

We congratulate the colleagues of the Bavarian State Library on the level achieved in their work on the catalogue of the biggest collection of incunabula world-wide. With great respect we appre-

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ciate their success in the comprehensive cataloguing of some 18 500 incunabula according to the principles published by Docto Elmar Hertrich. The publication of this catalogue will stimulate and enrich all studies based on incunabula and early printings or including them in the investigation, and also facilitate the work on the GW.

The planned census of the incunabula available in the Federal Republic of Germany is another important task. Once it is solved by means of electronic data processing with the British Library, the stock of data in London will increase further. Part of the questions presently addressed to the editors of the GW, could then be answered by the computer, sufficiently in most of the cases, e. g., by informing of the locations of certain editions. This would relieve the editors of the GW and render them free fo their actual function. We wish our Munich colleagues much succes with the continuation of their projects. We feel bound to thank them cordially for manifold and ever renewed support of our work on the GW, which they give us by intensive information and the supply of copies from and of incunabula free of charge. Often enough the Bavarian State Library owns the only known copy of an incunabulum; we are then in urgent need of their help and particularly thankful, because we are served without any problem. We receive xerographic prints from Munich kindly without an invoice in any case; we regard this as a welcome contribution to the hig expenses for the work on the GW which is borne by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek now as before.

We should like to profit by the opportunity to thank in this connection also all the other colleagues and libraries who assis us actively in the same way. We are attached to them for the completion of an obligation - making accessible the 15th century printings.

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The results of all activities concerning the cataloguing of incunabula are utilized for the GW. By the above survey of the works published over the past years, which does not claim to be complete, attention is also drawn to the extent of current work to be accomplished for the utilization and consideration of the new literature on incunabula.

For the promotion of the work on the GW the GW editors dispatched 467 requests in 1982; they referred to the examination of the locations of copies, served the orders for microfilms or xerographic prints as references and the identification of printing variants, etc. The GW editors received 203 requests and supported with their replies the cataloguing activities of the libraries and the investigations of scientists.

Through the preparation of a "Draft for the support of the GW with regard to a specific project" a first survey of the activities required for the compilation of the article Horae could be achieved. "The organization of work with respect to the printing of the Union Catalogue of Incunabula" was described in an article in the Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Vol. 96, 1982, pp. 224-228).

In the end it should be mentioned that the collaborators of the GW editors are cataloguing smaller collections of incunabula on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. In preparation are the catalogues of incunabula of the ecclesiastical libraries at Annaberg-Buchholz and Barth as well as the catalogue of the incunabula of the former Francisceum at Zerbst. Manuscripts have been prepared for the catalogues of the district archives of Mühlhausen and the Upper Church in Cottbus. The catalogue of the incunabula of the State Luther Hall in Wittenberg is to appear still this year. The catalogue of the incunabula of the St. Andreas Church in Eisleben by Fritz Juntke and the inventory of

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the incunabula of the Governmental Archives of Dresden by Manfred Kobuch were published in No. 8 of the "Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde" (Contributions to incunabula research), Third Series, which is herewith presented.

The 1st part of volume 9 of the GW came out in 1982. The 2nd part is in the making. The manuscript of the 3rd part will be handed over to the publishers in 1984.

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, MUNICH 1983

Division: Collections and Services

Section on Rare and Precious books and documents

Survey of incunabula in France - progress so far

by Ursula Baurmeister

Bibliotheque Nationale

Paris

Reading 128a

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The systematic surveying of incunabula preserved in French libraries goes back now nearly a century. In 1886, the Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Instruction publique) sent out a circular requesting those in charge of provincial libraries to make an inventory of their incunabula, with the aim of creating a union catalogue, which was to be the first of its kind. Editorial responsibility was given to Marie Pellechet. After her death in 1900, the work was carried on by Marie-Louis Polain, but as is well known, publication of the "Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France" ceased in 1909, having reached volume 3 and the article "Gregorius". The First World War prevented any more volumes from appearing. After the war, Polain went on to other work, and in 1920 began on the union catalogue of incunabula in Belgian libraries.

It cannot be denied that the circular of 1886 gave a boost to the cataloguing of incunabula in France, as by 1905 about 20 catalogues had been published, listing the contents of collections of varying importance. From this date on, such works appeared much less frequently; moreover, with a few exceptions, they were often published in journals and listed unimportant or partial collections. It was early in the 1970s that the surveying of incunabula in France received new impetus.(1)

Specialists are aware that the remainder of the Catalogue of Pellechet and Polain, which had remained at the stage of an unfinished manuscript, was published in 1970 by H P Kraus in facsimile form, all attempts to continue the work having finally fallen through. Although this reproduction was undeniably of great value, it is clear that many of Pellechet and Polain's descriptions need revision. Moreover, several collections of incunabula have undergone changes since the catalogue entries were edited, and some libraries were missed from the surveys done by Pellechet and Polain. These are all arguments for a complete revision of the catalogue.

The Bibliothèque Nationale

In 1971, the Bibliothèque Nationale took the initiative, in undertaking the cataloguing of its collection of incunabula, which, with around 8000 editions (12,000 items), is one of the richest in the world. In contrast to the practice in other libraries, the incunabula in the Bibliothèque Nationale are not housed in one place, but are for the most part scattered throughout the general Reserve collection of the Department of Printed Books. Neither have they collectively been the subject of a separate inventory by authors or by printers. Given this situation it seemed that the best solution was to describe them in alphabetical order of authors or anonymous entries, on the basis of the catalogue of Pellechet and Polain. This listing has been completed by a listing of various card-catalogues, note-books and old concordances held in the different departments of the library. In this

way, about 450 editions and a further 150 copies were listed, which were not in the catalogue of Pellechet and Polain: in particular, the incunabula of the important Rothschild collection; bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1947.

The entries are in the form of short titles, according to the formula henceforth adopted by the majority of catalogues of incunabula. For each copy, as the case may be, there is an indication of lacunae and origin, as well as the presence of illuminations, manuscript leaves and bindings of the 15th or early 16th centuries (see appendix I).

In cataloguing, priority was given to those incunabula listed in the manuscript section of the catalogue of Pellechet and Polain, which is the most difficult of access. This part, covering the letters H to Z, was finished in 1979. It was then decided to make it available to researchers without waiting for the final completion of the catalogue. The publication is appearing in 4 fascicles of about 1000 entries each, which will form volume 2 of the catalogue. Two fascicles covering respectively the letters H-L and M-O came out in 1981 and 1982[(2)]. The third fascicle (P-R) is now in the press, and the fourth (S-Z and Hebraica) will appear late in 1984. The four fascicles of volume 1, the first of which will start with a list of xylographica, are due to be completed in 1989. Finally, volume 2 will include the various indexes and concordances. Among these will be a general author index including cross-references from variant forms to the chosen form of name, as well as the names of secondary authors, translators, scientific editors and commentators which it was not possible to include in the alphabetical order of entries, owing to the publication scheme adopted. The indexes are prepared as the fascicles are published. The same applies to the concordances which are prepared by computer. The next project is expected to be a catalogue of the incunabula in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

Other libraries

The catalogues of incunabula of other French libraries are published under the aegis of the "Direction du Livre et de la lecture" (responsible to the Ministry of Culture) by the Société des Bibliophiles de Guyenne in Bordeaux. These are regional catalogues for the 21 "areas of regional action" as they were defined officially in 1959[(3)]. In each region, a curator has editorial responsibility for the catalogue.

A preliminary survey of old collections, carried out in 1975 in 341 city and 32 university libraries as well as a few others, has led to better knowledge of the distribution of incunabula in provincial libraries; while other collections in

semi-public institutions (learned societes, seminaries, convents, etc) have been noted thanks to on-the-spot investigations. Three volumes covering the regions of Champagne-Ardenne, Languedoc-Roussillon and Midi-Pyrénées have been published since 1979[5]; the Nord-Pas-de-Calais catalogue is now in the press; those of Basse-Normandie and Pays-de-Loire are ready for the press; and the catalogue for Haute-Normandie, Poitou-Charente and the Centre region are currently being edited. For all the other regions, curators with editorial responsibility for the catalogue have been appointed.

The catalogue entries correspond essentially to those of the Bibliothèque Nationale. However, the cross-references and the secondary authors are incorporated into the alphabetical order of the entries (see appendix II). Each volume has its own indexes and concordances. Moreover, trials are currently being carried out on a computer in order to produce common indexes of authors and anonymous works for the catalogues already published. These will make easier the standardisation of headings. It is planned to publish indexes and concordances common to all the catalogues once their editing has been completed.

The "Direction du Livre et de la lecture" has also assumed responsibility for the catalogues of Paris libraries (apart from the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal), and those of the Ile-de-France region. The Bibliothèque de l'Institut and the Bibliothèque Mazarine have already started work on their catalogues. The collections of incunabula in libraries administered by the City of Paris are being listed together. For the other libraries those who will take charge of this work have been named.

The completion date for all these projects is difficult to foresee - all the more so because, without exception, the editors cannot devote all their time to the work. Nevertheless, it remains to be hoped that it will be possible one day to merge these different catalogues into a union catalogue, whether in traditional or machine-readable form.

1) For a comprehensive list of these catalogues, see: U. Baurmeister, "Französische Inkunabelkataloge - gestern und heute", in Zentrallblatt für Bibliothekswesen, 93 (1979), p 455-459.

Abstract

The cataloguing of incunabula preserved in France ceased in 1909, but was resumed in 1971 on a new basis.

The Bibliothèque Nationale is cataloguing its own collection of about 8,000 editions in 12,000 items. Publication is in the form of fascicles, beginning with the letters H-Z (2 fascicles for H-O have been published and P-R is in the press). The incunabula in other French libraries are listed in regional catalogues published under the aegis of the Direction du Livre - (three have appeared, and three are due out soon).

The entries are in the form of short titles, except that incunabula which were formerly inadequately described are given longer descriptions.

IFLA 1983

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983

Division: Division of Collection and Services

Section: Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents

Census of Italian XVIth century editions: a progress report

by

Maria SICCO

Responsabile del Laboratorio per la Bibliografia Retrospettiva

Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane e per le Informazioni Bibliografiche

Roma, Italy

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The Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle biblioteche Italiane e per le Informazioni Bibliografiche is one of the four Central Institutes which are the responsibility of the Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientaly (Ministry of Culture) founded in 1975. The functions of this Institute are very similar to those of a national bibliographic agency. Within the Institute the department for Retrospective Bibliography promotes and co-ordinates projects relating to making inventories and cataloguing library material printed before 1900.

In order to continue the first cataloguing project completed in Italy, the "Indice Generale degli Incunabuli delle Biblioteche d'Italia", and to follow recommendations of IFLA and UNESCO regarding Universal Bibliographic Control and Universal Availability of Publications, the Institute decided to promote the census of Italian editions printed from XVIth to XIXth century held by Italian libraries of any kind.

As in Italy there is no National Library which owns the greater part of Italian publications, and ancient books, sometimes not yet catalogued, are to be found all over Italy in the libraries of many different institutions, the Istituto Centrale decided to start with the census of editions printed in Italy and Italian editions printed in other countries from 1501 to 1600. In fact such a programme fits in the IFLA Medium Term Programme 1981-85, number 4 of the Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents.

In 1980, before starting the census, a working group was set up to examine problems relating to methods and organization of this work.

The first problem was the need to share the cataloguing work among the different libraries taking part in the census, to avoid many libraries cataloguing the same edition. This aim could be

atteined by using a great number of bibliographic references. Consequently it was decided to create a finding list whose entries would be taken from printers records,libraries'printed catalogues and special bibliographies. After having been standardized, these entries would be recorded and processed by a computer to get alphabetical printed lists. Libraries would check off their editions on these lists and would catalogue only editions not included.

the working group examined also problems relating to bibliographic description and data processing, and made a study of similar projects undertaken in other countries: Eighteent Century Short-Title Catalogue, LOC Project and Hoorn Short-Title Catalogue as well as the researches into ancient books carried out by the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes de Paris. All these experiences have been very useful to us in making our decisions.

As for the kind of bibliographic description, we chose a short one, though less concise than the description in Short-Title catalogues. It was decided to record the title proper of publications, as well as all the statements of responsibility (author, editor, translator, etc.) edition statement, publication and distribution area, physical description area and fingerprint.

Italian cataloguing rules (Regole Italiane di Catalogazione per Autori, RICA) issued in 1979 and now followed in all Italian libraries, will be used for the choice and form of headings. For the description Italian cataloguing rules have been integrated with ISBD(A) to give more specific provisions for ancient books. In additions to the order of areas, we adopted from ISBD(A rules relating to sources of information and transcription from

capitals to lower case. It was decided also that statements of responsibility - not compulsory in RICA - were absolutely necessary for the work of the Institute which has to check headings on cards coming from many kinds of libraries.

As for the publication, printing and distribution area, we decided to integrate information taken from the title-page with additional information taken from colophon, making the same choise as in Adams Cambridge Catalogue. For multi-volume publication we decided to record information relating to different volumes in one level of description.

A manual including these rules was compiled for the census and sent to the libraries with an Italian translation of "Finger printer's Manual" published in "Nouvelles des empreintes=Fingerprint newsletter" in 1981. Use of fingerprint is only experimental because of the complex organization of the census. Entries taken from bibliographical references, for example, do not have the fingerprint, so it is impossible to use it as the first checking element. However we have found fingerprint useful for matching cards submitted from the libraries. In the last stage of the work, when most libraries have sent their cards with fingerprint and all the records are completed, a computer might be used to match editions by fingerprint.

Problems relating to the processing programme where equally complex. Because of the complexity of MARC format which in Italy is used only for the National Bibliography (BNI) and as a national data system has not yet started, we decided to use a very simple programme for data recording. It will provide all the required indexes (of printers, places of publications, headings of added entries, etc.) and will issue the catalogue in both forms, printed volumes and microfiches.

Data are recorded by System (an Italian firm in Florence which produces indexes of BNI) using an IBM seric 34 computer provided with a central processing unit of 256 K, disk and diskette units and a printer 5225. Language will be Cobol and data will be filed on diskette. To make data recording easier, we have adopted a particular card divided in areas identified by different tags.

As for the material to include, it was decided to catalogue not only books, but also booklets, leaflets, broadsheets and printed music. The census does not include maps and engravings, except books wholly engraved or atlases.

As soon as we finished determining the programme, we began inviting libraries to take part in the census. In some cases local authorities have cooperated with the Institute as they were interested in the publication of union catalogues of provinces. This form of co-operation has been very useful because all the libraries of the province are co-ordinated and cards come to the Institute after having been checked. In other cases local authorities have just encouraged libraries to take part in the census and to co-operate directly with the Institute.

The work has been organized so that small libraries (libraries not owning more than two thousand XVIth century editions) will compile cards for the Institute or for the local authority. More important libraries will check lists sent by the Institute and catalogue only extra editions, unless they want to catalogue all their editions following the rules contained in the manual.

We invited one thousand libraries from State libraries, university libraries, academic libraries, public,special, ecclesiastical and private libraries. About 80% agreed to co-operate and some small libraries have already finished cataloguing their

editions. In 1982 librarians working at the Institute produce the first finding list (headings beginning with the letter A) including four thousand entries taken not only from bibliogra references, but also from cards sent by libraries, especially from libraries in Umbria and from the Biblioteca Alessandrina Rome. The quantity of entries is much greater than we expected and will increase when libraries send cards relating to th editions not found in the check list.

While producing check lists, we also maintain an authority file of XVIth century including names of persons, corporate bodies and uniform titles: it consist of authority cards which provide an established form of the name, alternative forms of spelling, dates of birth and death and some biographical infor mation. Another file contains the standardization of names of publishers, printers and booksellers.

At present we are working on the second check list (letter and we have already collected about two thousand entries with a greater co-operation from libraries submitting their cards We have also come to an agreement with some libraries and loca authorities which will catalogue editions beginning from lette Z, so that the work will be quicker because for next lists we shall be able to use more libraries cards. Even abroad some li braries (for example the National Library of Scotland and the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Caen) have offered to send us card relating to XVIth century Italian editions.

It is quite difficult to foresee when the census can be com pleted, but we can anticipate that it will not take less than ten years to produce and match check lists coming back. Than i will be possible to have already a very useful union catalogue. Afterwards a final check will be required before the publicati

that we foresee in two series, one in an alphabetical order of authors and another one in order of places of publication and printers. Indexes of headings of added entries and of different forms of names will complete the work.

Use of a computer will allow the printing of catalogue cards for single libraries and statistics off different languages of publications, as in every entry there is the language statement.

In addition to being a union catalogue of italian libraries, the final result will also be a basis for the national retrospective bibliography as well as e very useful instrument for every body interested in Italian culture of XVIth century and in the history of printing of the same period.

IFLA 1983

IFLA Council and General Conference 1983

Division: Collections and Services

Section: Rare and Precious Books and Documents

55-RARE

The Central Catalogue of Historical Libraries in the Castles of Bohemia and Moravia

by

PhDr Jaroslav VRCHOTKA, CSc

Director, National Museum Library

Prague, Czechoslovakia

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In the Czech Socialist Republic of Bohemia and Moravia a great number of historical Libraries have been preserved in castles that were cultural centres in the time of feudalism and that developed many outstanding art collections of differing kinds, value and content. In spite of many and frequent changes of ownership, caused by inheritance, marriage, sale and legacy, but also by confiscation in wartime, they have been preserved relatively well. In this way a great number of old libraries of varying contents, size an value have survived. These libraries have been on the whole, with exceptions that prove the rule, little known to the public, since they have been reserved for use by only a small circle of people, usually the family of the owner, as an inavitable and seldom used appendage to the noble house.

In 1945 these libraries were transferred to the ownership of the state, with the intention of integrating their riches into the national heritage and to make wide and full use of them for research purposes.

This difficult and immense task was entrusted to the National Museum Library, Prague, the second largest library in our land, that has been predestined for such unenviable work by its character and by the composition of its own collections. The National Museum Library was founded in 1818, and mainly during the first decades of its existence added to its collections, in the form of legacies or donations, a great number of old historical libraries of representatives of the Czech nobility, men of science and Czech patriots. The Library contains about 70 private libraries of outstanding noblemen, men of science, artists, writers and so on. These libraries have been preserved in their original order, some of them in their original cases and shelves. Special

categories of material, such as manuscripts, incunabula, old prints (1501-1800), literature from the time of the Czech national movement (1774-1848), book-graphic arts, exlibris etc, have had special catalogues and are all open to the public. All these collections need special treatment, as they are to be used for exhibition at the Museum of the Book, the National Museum Library's permanent exhibition.

In 1954 the National Museum Library was entrusted by the Ministry of Culture to take charge of the historical castle libraries, the main task being to catalogue the books and to establish a central catalogue, and thus to make these libraries available to the public, especially to researchers.

This very difficult and worrying task was taken without any special equipment, without new staff or library space. The number of volumes in the care of the National Museum Library was increased approximately twofold, since the libraries of the castles contain about one and a half million of books. To fulfill this responsible task we have established several principles and rules, which should ensure the optimal solution of the problems of preserving this important part of our cultural heritage for the use and benefit of the present and future generations, as well as for research into our past cultural development and endeavours.

Every library or collection of books that has developed historically has first of all its own internal history, and its contents reflect the spiritual horizon, thinking, mentality, character and conception of the world of its owner and founder. If he was a man of reputation, either in practical affairs or in artistic creation, the importance of such a library rises accordingly. However, such hereditary private libraries built up over centuries reflect not

only the spiritual horizons of the individual, but also the mentality of whole social classes; and that mentality is important for characterizing the spiritual development of the whole society either generally or in certain historical periods.

As long as these libraries are preserved in their historical surroundings and furniture, they demonstrate very instructively the development of library architecture. From this point of view the importance of historical castle libraries is immeasurable, since nowhere else does such a complete and rich documentation of the development of historical library architecture exist.

The castle libraries are an unexhaustable source of knowledge for the different branches of the sciences and the humanities, especially for historians and literary historians who can investigate there the influences and the migration of ideas, the reception by readers of literary personalities, the imitation of literary styles, the changes in taste etc.

Since the castle libraries were established and built up mostly by rich people, rare and very expansive books have been bought, or otherwise acquired, beyond the competence of a broader circle of readers to afford. Often books were acquired for bibliophilic reasons, so there are many rare books produced with beautiful typographical and artistic layout. In addition there are a great number of distinctive bindings from the workshops of outstanding book-binder-artists, or bindings characteristic of the time and taste of the owner or the author. In some libraries there are to be found complete collections of books bound in uniform style.

In the castle libraries many books have been preserved in mint condition for restricted use: uncut copies in original covers,

copies with no library stamp, i.e. copies excellent for exhibition purposes.

A great number of castle libraries have special sections, so that we find among them, for example, special collections of hippological literature, militaria, theatralia, musical literature etc.

A number of these libraries have, by their contents as well as by their provenance, close relations with the region where located and where their owners usually had an important role in society. This increases their importance for the history and bibliography of the region concerned and we have to ensure that they can be used for these purposes as well, in the future.

The dispersion of castle libraries over the whole region of Bohemia and Moravia is without doubt important from the point of view of safety, since the centralisation of collections increases the danger of damage as a result of natural catastrophe, fire, and especially war.

To come to our administrative principles: first of all, the principle was established that all the historical collections in castle libraries will remain preserved in their original state, with stamps of provenance in each book, in order not to disturb the evidence of the natural development of the libraries. The second principle was, and will remain, to keep the libraries, as far as possible, in their original relationship to other art collections in the castle, and to its style and character. The third principle is to aim for a complete and detailed catalogue to enable maximum use to be made of every book for research as well as practical purposes, on a regional, national and international scale and scope.

The carrying out of these principles has been, of course, influen-

ced and modified by a number of arrangements and measures, to which the National Museum Library has had to submit.

So far as their use is concerned the castles have been categorized according to their artistic and historical value. All artistic and historically significant buildings or castles with rare and precious internal equipment have been put into the first category of monuments restricted exclusively to cultural and museum purposes and open to the public. The others have been put into a second category and set aside for practical use as hospitals, schools, offices etc. Collections of art objects from these latter buildings have been removed to castles of the first category and there either exhibited or stored. Likewise castle libraries have been categorized in this manner and their use determined accordingly. Libraries of the first category are considered part of the castle equipment and are open to the public as museum objects. Libraries of the second category are stored mostly in castles of the first category, though of couse preserved in their original state and integrity. Some of them have been entrusted to other libraries or other learned institutions. Every book has a stamp of provenance and is available freely to the public.

We have excluded from the original castle libraries, especially from those of the second category, all literature with no historical value, new literature held in duplicate in all castles libraries, including Nazi-literature. These steps were necessary first of all to save space, and to avoid preserving literature that has not been consulted in such libraries.

From 1959 the castle libraries of the first category are mostly owned by the regional authorities, those of the second category are

owned by the National Museum Library. The actual administration of all the libraries has been entrusted to the National Museum Library Prague, which from 1954 has had a special department for this purpose. This involves a number of responsibilities, the most important of which are:

1. removal of castle libraries when required by the above mentioned principles
2. storing of libraries belonging to the second category
3. cataloguing
4. building up a central catalogue of all castle libraries
5. research and publishing of results
6. a lending service for castle libraries.

Thirty years of administration of our castle libraries has proved convincingly that these methods have been correct. All the tasks and problems relating to storage and inventorying have been fulfilled and solved.

There are now in the Czech socialist republic 316 castle libraries containing 1,666.000 volumes,54 libraries with 769.533 volumes are administered by regional or local authorities, including 39 libraries of the second category with 77.881 volumes. The National Museum Library administers directly 18 libraries of the first category with 196.243 volumes, 192 libraries of the second category with 468.830 volumes. There are 13 libraries with 153.989 volumes entrusted to learned institutions. In other words there are 93 libraries with 847.014 volumes under regional administration and 210 libraries with 665.073 volumes administered by the National Museum Library.

The inventorying of the books has just been finished, the inven-

tories serving at the same time as local catalogues. The central catalogue of the castle libraries now records about 300.000 volumes, i.e. about a fifth of all the books. In addition to the main author catalogue, special catalogues of manuscripts, incunabula, prints of the 16th century, periodicals, theatralia, Bohemical literature, maps and notes have been compiled. About 10.000 volumes a year are added to the central catalogue. In some castle libraries the old historical catalogues have been preserved and used since they are usually of a good quality.

A number of special collections have been published, for example the catalogues of manuscripts from 6 libraries, and of precious books from two libraries. Also of great interest are catalogues of theatralia from several collections. A catalogue of incunabula is being prepared for printing.

All castle libraries are open to the public under the supervision of the National Museum Library, which arranges for books to be lent for consultation in its reading room in Prague. In special cases and by special permission it is possible to study books directly in a castle.

The books are not allowed out of our reading room, though for domestic and foreign readers, microfilms can be made on request.

The National Museum Library's special department for castle libraries has five librarians. This number determines the amount of cataloguing that can be done. I have to say that cataloguing and other work at the castles is possible only in summer-time, as the buildings are without heating. In winter the librarians work in Prague cataloguing collections that have been brought to the Museum Library for this purpose. There the librarians have the

best conditions for work, since they have all the reference literature at their disposal, which is lacking in most castles.

Beside the castle libraries, the National Museum Library administers two historical libraries belonging to palaces in Prague. These are similar in character to the castle libraries. The Nostic Library was founded in the second half of the 17th century, and has about 14.000 volumes, among them over 200 manuscripts, mostly mediaeval. The Kinsky Library dates from the beginning of the 19th century and comprises over 30.000 books including a rich collection of illustrated books. Both these libraries have been preserved with their original interiors and are open to the public, not only for reading, but also as museum objects on exhibition.

The castle libraries have had a great influence on the establishment and the activity of the Museum of the Book, which is the permanent exhibition of the National Museum Library, Prague and is located in the beautiful castle at Žďár nad Sázavou. Its origin was stimulated and sustained by the take-over of the castle libraries, since these provided a new source of convenient and useful objects for the Museum of the Book.

The great number of books from all times, collected with bibliophilic insight into rare and precious books, in beautiful copies, well designed, produced by outstanding printers and publishers, in copies with important provenance, with dedications to and autographs by outstanding people-all this has made possible an immense permanent exhibition of international scope at our Museum of the Book. Such complete historical libraries enable us to cover the history of librarianship in our permanent exhibition, showing several entire libraries in their original fur-

niture representing different historical and artistic styles. In the same way it is possible to show both in the permanent exhibition and in special exhibitions all aspects and periods of the history of the book, and also the styles of the art of the book and also the history of writing.

Though the central catalogue of the historical libraries of the castles in the ČSR has been a long task, nevertheless these libraries have become an important source for research and have played a great role in the organisation and system of Czechoslovak librarianship. Their mission and their importance will continue to increase, constantly.

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Division: Collections and Services

Section: Rare and Precious Books and Documents

56 - RARE

B u c h m u s e e n

Ihre Probleme und ihre Beziehungen zu Bibliotheken

von

PhDr. Jaroslav VRCHOTKA, CSc.

Direktor der Bibliothek des

Nationalmuseums Praha, CSSR

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Jaroslav Vrchotka

Buchmuseen

Ihre Probleme und ihre Beziehungen zu Bibliotheken

Ich möchte Ihre Aufmerksamkeit jetzt kurz auf die Problematik spezieller buchkundlicher Einrichtungen lenken, die sich mit der Entwicklung des Buches, der Schrift und des Schreibstoffes in den breitesten historischen, technischen und künstlerischen Zusammenhängen befassen. Es leiten sich aus dieser Tätigkeit Aufgaben ab, die sich im engeren oder breiteren Umfang mit den Aufgaben der Bibliotheken überschneiden, besonders derer, die seltene und wertvolle Bücher sammeln und aufbewahren.

Es handelt sich um Buchmuseen, die sich systematisch mit der Museumsarbeit mit dem Buche als Sammelobjekt befassen. Es handelt sich dabei um eine systematische Dokumentation, Evidenz und Präsentation der Geschichte des Buches, der Buchkunst und der ganzen Buchkultur der Vergangenheit sowie der Gegenwart. Obzwar sich Buchmuseen als spezielle Einrichtungen erst seit dem Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts entwickeln und im grösseren Umfang erst seit Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts, knüpfen sie doch in ihrer Tätigkeit an ältere Einrichtungen an, von denen sie ihre Aufgaben teilweise übernommen haben.

Es ist überflüssig, würde ich glauben, näher auf die Geschichte der Buchmuseen einzugehen. Von der Bibliotheksgeschichte her ist allgemein bekannt, was für eine wichtige Rolle die Bücher schon im Altertum gespielt haben, wo Bücher, Archivbestände und Kunstgegenstände noch gemeinsam aufbewahrt werden.

Man weiss, dass die Bücher im Mittelalter, meist reich verzierte Prachtkodices im Kirchen- oder Klosterschatz, allen anderen sakralen Kunstgegenständen gleichgestellt waren. Die Kunst- und Wunderkammern vom Mittelalter bis in die Neuzeit hatten reiche Bestände an Büchern. Die Ausstellungen von Zimelien der Bibliotheken spielten eine bedeutende Rolle in der Geschichte des Bibliothekswesens und haben auch heute noch eine grosse Bedeutung als Anziehungspunkt von vielen Interessenten. Das alles sind einige der Vorgänger der modernen Buchmuseen und auch der Schrift- oder Papiermuseen, die sich aber qualitativ viel höhere und anspruchsvollere Ziele und Aufgaben stellen. Heutzutage bilden die Buchmuseen eine sehr bunte Reihe von Einrichtungen, die von spezialisierten, selbstständigen Einrichtungen wie es zum Beispiel das Gutenberg-Museum in Mainz ist - mit Recht genannt Weltmuseum der Druckkunst - bis zu kleinen Ausstellungen zur Entwicklung des Buches in Heimatmuseen reicht. Es ist nicht möglich hier alle Typen von Buchmuseen zu nennen, es genügt wenigstens einige der typischen und wichtigsten zu erwähnen. Das älteste und eines der tüchtigsten ist das Leipziger Deutsche Buch- und Schriftmuseum, das seit 1950 eine Abteilung der Deutschen Bücherei ist. Durch seine fachliche und pädagogische Tätigkeit ist es ein Anziehungspunkt für viele Lehrstätten, die sich mit der Ausbildung von Fachleuten für die Buchproduktion befassen, also für polygraphische, graphische und künstlerische Schulen aller Gattungen. Durch ihre Studienbestände und durch ihre Dauerausstellung beeinflusst diese Museumseinrichtung entscheindend die gegenwärtige Buchgestaltung

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und Buchproduktion die gerade in Leipzig eine grosse Tradition sowie einen guten Ruf in der Gegenwart hat. Bekannt ist das Antwerpener Plantin-Moretus Museum, das durch die eindrucksvolle Aufbewahrung der alten Buchdruckeroffizin ein Anziehungspunkt vieler begeisterter Besucher darstellt. Ein sehr bedeutendes, modern gestaltetes und inhaltlich sehr gut geprägtes Buchmuseum gibt es in Kiew in der UdSSR, untergebracht im herrlichen historischen Gebäude der Druckerei des ehemaligen Höhlen-Kloster, in der Stadt am Dniepr. Auch in der Tschechoslowakei haben wir ein Buchmuseum in Žďár nad Sázavou, das neben der Geschichte des Buches und der Schrift auch die Geschichte des Bibliothekswesens übersichtlich darstellt und durch seinen Umfang zu den grössten Dauerausstellungen dieser Art gehört. Man könnte in der Beschreibung oder Aufzählung der Buchmuseen fortfahren, aber ich will vielmehr auf die eigentlichen Aufgaben dieser Einrichtungen eingehen, die allgemein gültig und für meine Ausführungen wichtig sind.

Buchmuseen wurden von Prof. Dr. Horst Kunze sehr trefflich als "Schaufenster oder Vitrinen der Buchkunde" benannt. Sie sollen also die Ergebnisse der buchkundlichen Forschung zur Schau stellen, die neuesten Kenntnisse über die Geschichte des Buches und der Schreibstoffe sowie der Schrift den breitesten Besucherkreisen vermitteln. Dies ist aber blos die finale, abschliessende Tätigkeit der Buchmuseen, Voraussetzung dafür ist eine systematische Dokumentation und Bearbeitung aller Sachzeugen der Entwicklung des Buches und der Buchkultur der Vergangenheit und der Gegenwart. Die Buchkunde darf keine Wissenschaft für sich selbst sein und bleiben, um der Sache selbst willen, wie sie noch manchmal in anderen Bereichen der Wissenschaft und des

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praktischen Lebens betrachtet wird. Sie muss durch ihre Erkenntnisse, die durch Forschung erzielt wurden, aktiv auf die gegenwärtige Buchproduktion wirken und muss deren Entwicklung auch in Zukunft beeinflussen.

Die Buchmuseen dürfen deshalb ihre Tätigkeit nicht blos in die Vergangenheit lenken, sondern müssen lebende Institutionen werden, die der Gegenwart sowie der Zukunft dienen. Sie müssen die Erkenntnisse der Buchkunde aktualisieren, gegenwartsnahe Aufgaben stellen, den modernen Menschen ansprechen. Sie müssen sich in den Dienst des Erkennens stellen, anschaulich darüber belehren, was für ein wichtiges Mittel das Buch auf dem Wege der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung und des Fortschrittes war, wie bedeutend es die Entfaltung der Gesellschaft und deren Bildung beeinflusst hat.

Die Buchmuseen müssen neben der Belehrung auch wirkungsvoll für die ästhetische Bildung des modernen Menschen des technischen Zeitalters tätig sein. Durch Zurschaustellung von Beispielen und durch Darbietung von künstlerischen Werten seltener und schöner Bücher der Vergangenheit sowie der Gegenwart können Buchmuseen die ästhetischen Empfindungen und Gefühle des modernen Menschen beeinflussen, der den gefahren einer Verflachung auf eine Verbrauchsgesellschaft ausgesetzt ist. Die sensible Buchkunst und deren eindrucksvolle Präsentierung, Zurschaustellung kann hier als ein wirkungsvoller Gegenpol zu dieser negativen Erscheinung dienen.

Moderne Mittel der Museumsarbeit, die sich auf dem Gebiet der pädagogischen Tätigkeit und der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit aus soziologischen Gesichtspunkten ableiten, sind unentbehrliche Hilfsmittel und Erfordernisse der Buchmuseen. Sie müssen bei allen Formen der Museumsarbeit angewandt werden. Die Ausstellungen

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müssen künstlerisch gestaltet werden, damit sie attraktiv sind und den anspruchsvollen Besucher anziehen und ansprechen. Auf diesem Gebiete der Museumsarbeit bleibt noch viel Arbeit zu tun übrig und da ist auch eine Zusammenarbeit mit allen anderen Museen und zwischen den Buchmuseen selbst notwendig.

Sehr viele Berührungspunkte und auch viele gemeinsame Arbeitsvorgänge haben die Buchmuseen mit Bibliotheken, vor allem mit denen, die historische Buchbestände oder seltene und wertvolle Bücher sammeln und aufbewahren. Zu diesem Thema existiert eine Reihe von theoretischen Arbeiten, die wesentlich zur Klärung der Beziehungen von Buchmuseen und Bibliotheken beigetragen und nicht nur die Unterschiede zwischen deren Tätigkeit gezeigt haben, sondern auch die Gebiete, wo sich deren Arbeit berührt oder sogar überschneidet. Vor allem ist es aber nötig, auf die gemeinsamen Probleme ihrer Tätigkeit hinzuweisen sowie auf die engen Arbeitsverbindungen. In Joachim Kirchners "Lexikon des Buchwesens" findet man diese Definition: "Zimelien sind Stücke der Bibliothek, die als besonderer Wertbesitz musealen Charakter tragen." (Bd. II, S. 884) Obzwar wir grundsätzlich nicht der Meinung zustimmen können, dass Buchmuseen nur Sammlungen von Zimelien sind, deutet doch dieses Zitat im Grunde den Hauptunterschied an in der Auffassung der Tätigkeit einer Bibliothek und eines Buchmuseums. Er liegt vor allem darin, dass es die Hauptaufgabe der Bibliothek ist, das Schatz an Büchern und den Inhalt der Bücher dem Leser durch Ausleihen zur Verfügung zu stellen, zur Benutzung bereitzustellen. Die Buchmuseen dagegen veröffentlichen ihre Bestände, erschliessen sie vor allem in Formen der Museumsarbeit, also in Ausstellungen,

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wobei sie in den Dauerausstellungen einen systematischen historischen Überblick der Buchgeschichte darbieten, und zwar in breiten historischen, gesellschaftlichen und künstlerischen Zusammenhängen. Sie beschränken sich keinesfalls bloss auf die literarische Entwicklung, auf den Inhalt der Bücher, sondern sie befassen sich mit dem Buch als mit einem gesellschaftlichen Produkt, einem Erzeugnis des materiellen, sowie des geistigen und künstlerischen Schaffens. Die Buchmuseen dürfen nicht übersehen, dass das Buch immer Ware war, wenn auch Ware mit künstlerischem Inhalt und Wert. Es unterliegt aber allen Gesetzen des Handels, und der Buchhandel spielte eine wichtige Rolle nicht nur in der Buchgeschichte, sondern auch in der Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Die Buchmuseen verfolgen daher die soziale Funktion und die gesellschaftliche Wirkung des Buches in der Vergangenheit sowie in der Gegenwart.

Wie jedes andere Museum kann auch das Buchmuseum und sogar nicht die grössten von ihnen, in einer Dauerausstellung alle Aspekte des grossen Themas abdecken - hier die Buchgeschichte in allen gesellschaftlichen Zusammenhängen. Dieser Nachteil kann und muss beseitigt und ersetzt werden durch regelmässige oder Sonderausstellungen. In diesen ist es möglich ausführlicher bedeutende Erscheinungen in der Buchgeschichte und der Buchkultur zur Schau zu stellen oder geschlossen das Werk und die Leistungen bedeutender Vertreter der Buchgestaltung und die Probleme zu behandeln, die in der Dauerausstellung bloss angedeutet oder erwähnt werden können. Die Sonderausstellungen, ob regelmässige oder gelegentliche, bieten ferner die Möglichkeit seltene und wertvolle Bücher auszustellen, die in Tresorräumen aufbewahrt werden und die in Dauerausstellungen bloss in Repro-

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duktionen oder Faksimile gezeigt werden können. Die Sonderausstellungen sind das wichtigste Bindeglied zwischen dem Museum und dessen Stammbesuchern. Sie prägen vor allem das Gesicht des Museums in der Öffentlichkeit, seine Beliebtheit und sichern ihm die Besucher. Bei den Sonderausstellungen berührt sich oder überschneidet sich die Tätigkeit der Buchmuseen mit der der Bibliotheken. Auch Bibliotheken veranstalten Ausstellungen aus ihren Beständen, einige sogar regelmässig und mit bestimmten Programm und Absicht. Der Unterschied liegt darin, dass es für die Bibliotheken bloss eine ergänzende Tätigkeit ist, dagegen gehört es für die Buchmuseen zu den Hauptpflichten.

Zu den Hauptaufgaben der Buchmuseen zählt auch die eigene Forschungstätigkeit, die sich vor allem auf dem Gebiete der Buchkunde abwickelt. Die Buchkunde als eine Wissenschaft über das Buch im weitesten Sinne des Wortes ist und bleibt Domäne der Bibliothekare, trotz aller bedeutenden Kenntnisse, die ihr aus anderen Wissenschaften vermittelt werden und trotz der Teilnahme von Fachleuten verschiedener anderer Fächer. Das ist vor allem dadurch bedingt, dass die Bibliothekare mit Büchern systematisch und täglich arbeiten und dass sie die Buchbestände gut kennen. Die meisten Mitarbeiter der Buchmuseen sind ausgebildete Bibliothekare und arbeiten mit bibliothekarischen Methoden. Die Arbeitsproblematik und die Arbeitsweise der Buchmuseen ähnelt vor allem der von Bibliotheken mit seltenen und wertvollen Büchern, mit historischen Buchbeständen und mit Bibliothekssammlungen, genannt "Réserve précieuse". Auf den Gebieten der Beschaffung und Bearbeitung sind die Arbeitsmethoden und Geschäftsgänge wenn auch nicht identisch, so doch sehr ähnlich.

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Gemeinsam ist die Problematik der Bewahrung, der Konservierung und Restaurierung von Büchern, der Schutzverfahren und der Sicherheitsmassnahmen. Die wissenschaftliche Erschliessung von Sammlungen, Fragen der Reprographie, der Anfertigung von Faksimile zum Schutze der Originale, das allea sind Probleme, die in gleicher Weise vor den Bibliotheken und den Buchmuseen stehen.

Aus diesen Gründen der gemeinsamen Arbeitsproblematik, die im Rahmen dieses Referates nur angedeutet oder erwähnt werden konnte, sind wir der Ansicht, dass Buchmuseen und Bibliotheken eine gemeinsame Organisations-Plattform benötigen, die ihnen ermöglichen würde, auf breiter internationaler Basis einen engen Austausch von Erfahrungen und Arbeitsmethoden aufrechtzuerhalten. Vorteile und Nützlichkeit einer Begegnung zur Lösung von gemeinsamen Fragen zwischen Bibliothekaren und Mitarbeitern der Buchmuseen hat ein internationales Treffen anläßlich einer wissenschaftlichen Sitzung von Fachleuten dieser beiden Gebiete gezeigt, die in der Tschechoslowakei im Jahre 1977 stattgefunden hat. Damals hat das tschechoslowakische Buchmuseum den 20. Jahrestag seiner Gründung gefeiert. Die Bibliothek des Nationalmuseums Prag, die die Gründerin und Förderin dieser Museumseinrichtung ist, hat bei dieser Gelegenheit ausländische und einheimische Fachleute eingeladen, um über die wichtigsten Ergebnisse und Probleme der Buchmuseen und über die gemeinsame Arbeitsproblematik von Bibliotheken und Buchmuseen zu beraten. Auf der Sitzung gab es eine Reihe von Vorträgen, die zu neuen theoretischen Kenntnisse und praktischen Erfahrungen führten, die nicht nur für Bibliotheken und Buchmuseen von Bedeutung waren. Die wichtigsten Beiträge wurden in der Zeitschrift des Nationalmuseums

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Prag (Acta Musei Nationalis Pragae, Series C, Vol. XXII. 1977, Nr. 1-3) publiziert und sind dadurch den breitesten Kreisen von Interessenten zugänglich. Auf den wissenschaftlichen Sitzung wurde zum erstenmal ein Beschluss zur internationalen Zusammenarbeit auf diesem Gebiet angeregt, und zwar im Rahmen der bestehenden internationalen Organisationen der Bibliotheken IFLA und der Museen ICOM. Im Auftrag der ausländischen Teilnehmer haben die tschechoslowakischen Teilnehmer die Initiative zur Realisierung dieses Vorschlages aufgegriffen. Das Ergebnis dieser Bemühungen, die sehr wirkungsvoll von vielen ausländischen Kollegen unterstützt wurden, ist der Vorschlag, den wir bei diesem Kongress der IFLA 1982 unterbreitet haben. Wir empfahlen, bei der Sektion für seltene und wertvolle Bücher und Dokumente der IFLA einen Round-Table für die Buchmuseen zu veranstalten und hier die gemeinsamen Probleme der Buchmuseen und der Bibliotheken zu erörtern. Im Jahre 1982 fand im tschechoslowakischen Buchmuseum eine zweite wissenschaftliche Sitzung statt, auf der ausländische und tschechoslowakische Fachleute aus Buchmuseen und Bibliotheken über weitere Fragen der gemeinsamen Arbeitsproblematik beraten haben. Auch diese Konferenz hat die Notwendigkeit einer internationalen Zusammenarbeit betont und die Errichtung einer "Working Group" für Buchmuseen bei der Sektion für seltene und wertvolle Bücher und Dokumente der IFLA empfohlen, sowie einer ähnlichen Arbeitsgruppe bei dem Internationalen Kommitee für literarische Museen (International Committee for Literary Museums ICLM) des Internationalen Kommitees für Museen (ICOM). Die beiden Spezialmuseen, Buchmuseen und Literaturmuseen, haben viel gemeinsame Probleme und die Arbeitsgruppe beim ICLM würde eine enge Zusammenarbeit beider ermöglichen.

Für die Arbeitsgruppe für Buchmuseen der IFLA wird ein folgendes Arbeitsprogramm vorgeschlagen:

1. Erarbeitung eines internationalen Handbuches der Buchmuseen;
2. Eine genaue Definition des Termins "Buchmuseum" zu formulieren und dessen Arbeitsprogramm zu definieren;
3. Förderung einer internationalen Zusammenarbeit zwischen Buchmuseen und Bibliotheken auf allen Ebenen (internationaler, nationaler und regionaler);
4. Eine enge Zusammenarbeit mit dem ICLM des ICOM durch Errichtung einer speziellen Arbeitsgruppe bei dem oben erwähnten Kommitee für Literaturmuseen zu erzielen;
5. Eine konkrete Zusammenarbeit mit der Sektion für Bibliothekstheorie der IFLA, mit deren Arbeitsgruppe für Ausstellungen und deren "Round Table" für Bibliotheksgeschichte, einzuleiten.

Ich möchte alle Interessenten um Unterstützung dieses Vorschlages bitten und sie gleichzeitig zur zukünftigen Zusammenarbeit einladen.

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Division: Collection & services

Section: Rare & Precious Books

69 - RARE - 7

Retrospektive, maschinenlesbare Katalogisierung in München und Göttingen

von

Klaus HALLER

Leiter des Alphabetischen Katalogs
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
München, Bundesrepublik Deutschland

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Klaus HALLER

Retrospektive, maschinenlesbare Katalogisierung in München und Göttingen

1. Was ist retrospektive Katalogisierung?

Es handelt sich um Titelaufnahmen in alten Katalogen aus dem 19. Jahrhundert, die in eine maschinenlesbare Form gebracht werden. Dabei werden

- die bibliographischen Daten der älteren Titelaufnahmen übernommen;
- die Namen für Haupt- und Nebeneintragungen gemäß den RAK-WB angesetzt.

Im Gegensatz zur Neukatalogisierung wird bei der retrospektiven Katalogisierung auf eine Autopsie verzichtet.

2. Warum ist retrospektive Katalogisierung notwendig?

2.1 Die alten Kataloge, meist in der Form von handschriftlichen Bandkatalogen, sind in ihrer physischen Gestalt durch die häufige Benutzung stark gefährdet. Durch Xerokopieren oder Verfilmen kann man die Lebensdauer dieser Kataloge zwar verlängern, die Lesbarkeit der alten Schrift kann dabei aber nicht verbessert werden. Bei der Suche im Katalog wären weiterhin besondere Kenntnisse der alten Katalogregeln notwendig.

2.2 Bei der retrospektiven, maschinenlesbaren Katalogisierung können bei der Ansetzung der Namen und der Ordnung der Eintragungen die alten Katalogregeln auf den heute üblichen Standard gebracht werden. Dadurch wird die Benutzung für den nichtbibliothekarischen Benützer wesentlich erleichtert.

2.3 Da die Titelaufnahmen in eine maschinenlesbare Form gebracht werden, stehen folgende Möglichkeiten offen:

- Die Titelaufnahmen können in Buch- oder Mikroform in beliebig vielen Katalogexemplaren zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

- Die Titelaufnahmen können in moderne Verbundkataloge eingespielt werden. Damit sind sie abrufbar bzw. durch vollständigere Aufnahmen ersetzbar.
- Die Bücher können über bestimmte Merkmale der Titelaufnahme automatisch erschlossen werden, z.B. nach Erscheinungsorten und Erscheinungsjahren.
- Zur besseren Auffindung kann bei Verfasserwerken automatisch eine Nebeneintragung unter dem Sachtitel gemacht werden.
- Da die Bücher meist systematisch aufgestellt wurden, kann über die Signaturen ein systematischer Standortkatalog erstellt werden.

3. Welche besonderen Gründe sprechen für eine retrospektive Katalogisierung in der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek?

Der Bestand der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek an gedruckten Büchern wird durch vier Alphabetische Kataloge erschlossen:
- ein handschriftlicher Bandkatalog, der sogenannte "Bandkatalog", bis zum Erwerbungsjahr 1840, es handelt sich um insgesamt 67 Foliobände mit etwa 522.000 Titelaufnahmen,
- ein zum größten Teil handschriftlicher Kartenkatalog, der sogenannte "Quartkatalog", bis zum Erscheinungsjahr 1952, es handelt sich um etwa 2,3 Millionen Karten im Format 18 x 22 cm, in diesem Katalog sind etwa 140.000 Titelaufnahmen für Bücher mit Erscheinungsjahren vor 1841 enthalten, die nach 1840 bis heute erworben wurden,
- ein maschinenschriftlicher Kartenkatalog für Bücher mit Erscheinungsjahren von 1953 bis 1981, es handelt sich um Karten im internationalen Bibliotheksformat,
- ein COM-Katalog auf Microfiches für Bücher ab dem Erscheinungsjahr 1982, das maschinelle Erfassungssystem, das für diesen Katalog entwickelt wurde, wird auch für die retrospektive Katalogisierung verwendet.

Wird heute ein Buch mit einem Erscheinungsjahr vor 1841 gesucht, so muß stets in zwei Katalogen nachgesehen werden, nämlich im Bandkatalog und im Quartkatalog.

Der Altbestand der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek ist besonders wertvoll; er umfaßt etwa 662.000 Titel für den Zeitraum von 1501 bis 1840. Ein Vergleich mit den gedruckten Katalogen der British Library, der Bibliothèque Nationale und der Library of Congress hat ergeben, daß knapp 40 Prozent der Titel nur im Bestand der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek nachweisbar sind.

4. Besonderheiten des Projekts

4.1 Die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft fördert das Projekt mit Sach- und Personalmitteln mit dem Ziel, den Katalog der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek in Buchform zu veröffentlichen. In der zweijährigen Testphase seit Juli 1981 haben zwei Bibliothekare und eine Schreibkraft etwa 60.000 Titelaufnahmen bearbeitet und erfaßt.

Es ist geplant, den Altbestand der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen in der gleichen Weise zu erfassen und so einen gemeinsamen maschinenlesbaren Katalog zu ermöglichen. Während in München als Hauptkatalog ein Alphabetischer Katalog vorliegt, handelt es sich in Göttingen aber um einen Systematischen Standortkatalog, den sogenannten "Realkatalog".

4.2 Die Arbeit ist in München folgendermaßen organisiert:

(1) Die Bände des Bandkatalogs werden xerographisch kopiert.

(2) Der Bibliothekar redigiert die Titelaufnahmen handschriftlich auf der Xerokopie.

(3) Die Schreibkraft erfaßt die redigierten Titelaufnahmen.

(4) Der Bibliothekar liest anhand eines Papier-Protokolls Korrektur.

(5) Die Schreibkraft führt die Korrekturen on-line aus. Bei schwierigeren Korrekturen führt der Bibliothekar die Korrekturen selbst aus.

Zur redaktionellen Arbeit des Bibliothekars gehört

(1) die Ansetzung der Namen gemäß den RAK-WB,

Beispiel

Im Bandkatalog unter: Cusanus, Nicolaus
Nach RAK-WB unter: Nicolaus ⟨de Cusa⟩

(2) das Auflösen von Abkürzungen bei den ersten drei Wörtern des Sachtitels,

Beispiel

Im Bandkatalog: Histor. Erinnerungen oder Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Geschichte des bayerischen Staates
Haupteintragung unter: Historische Erinnerungen oder Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Geschichte des bayerischen Staates

(3) das Normieren des ersten Wortes eines Sachtitels gemäß der heutigen Orthographie,

Beispiele

Haupteintragung unter:
¬Curiose [Kuriose] Abbildung der bekanntesten Bäume Europas
Verweisung:
Curios ... ⟶ Kurios ...

Haupteintragung unter:
¬Abclage [Abklage] beider Könige von Franckreich und Engelant
Verweisung:
Abclage ... ⟶ Abklage ...

Haupteintragung unter:
¬Dennemarkische [Dänemarkische] Acta
Verweisung:
Dennemarkisch ... ⟶ Dänemarkisch ...

(4) die Verweisung vom alten grammatischen Ordnungswort bei Sachtitelwerken,

Beispiele

Haupteintragung unter:
Über den hohen Adel in Wien
Verweisung:
Adel ⟶ Über den hohen Adel in Wien

Haupteintragungen unter:
Neues ABC-Buch für kleine Knaben und Mädchen
Ordentlich eingerichtetes ABC-Buch
Völkergeschichtliches ABC- und Bilderbuch für
Kindheit und Jugend
Verweisungen jeweils von: ABC-Buch

(5) das Auflösen von schwer lesbaren Textstellen;
(6) das Angeben der Feldnummern, falls dies für die Schreibkraft in schwierigen Fällen notwendig ist.

Zu den Aufgaben der Schreibkraft gehört außer dem Abschreiben des Textes der Titelaufnahmen
(1) das Auflösen abgekürzter Erscheinungsorte nach einer Liste;

Beispiele

Im Bandkatalog: Aug.Vind.
Erfassung: Augusta Vindelicorum

Im Bandkatalog: Frkf.
Erfassung: Frankfurt

(2) das Angeben der Feldnummern für die bibliographischen Elemente;
(3) das Angeben der Signaturen in einer einheitlichen Form nach einer Liste;

Beispiele

Im Bandkatalog: Feud. und J. Feud.
Einheitliche Form: Feud.

Im Bandkatalog: Med.vet. und A.vet.
Einheitliche Form: A.vet.

Im Bandkatalog: Bav. und Bavar.
Einheitliche Form: Bavar.

5. Bedeutung des Projekts

Durch die Veröffentlichung des Katalogs 1501 bis 1840 der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek wird der Wissenschaft ein einzigartiges Informationspotential zur Verfügung gestellt. Außer dem Standortnachweis für seltene Bücher wird der Katalog auch ein bibliographisches Auskunftsmittel darstellen. Für die Bibliothek wird der bisherige Katalog vor der Vernichtung durch den täglichen Gebrauch sowie vor Unglücksfällen wie Brand und Gefahr geschützt.

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Division: Collection & Services

Section: Rare and Precious Books and Documents

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Technological Advances in Librarianship and Printing and the Teaching of the History of the Book

by

Richard G. LANDON
Head, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library
Associated Instructor,
Faculty of Library and Information Science
and Graduate Department of English
University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

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In North America and the United Kingdom, the teaching of the history of the book has most often been entrusted to those who teach at an advanced level in universities and whose areas of concentration include descriptive and analytical bibliography, palaeography, the history of printing, publishing and bookselling, the history of libraries, and the general field of rare books and manuscripts. Courses in these areas are usually part of the curriculum of faculties of library and information science, or language and literature departments (most notably English), and concentrate not so much on specific training as on the provision of an historical context for the contents of the books. It has been assumed that some background knowledge of the methods of production and distribution of books, whether in manuscript or printed form, is necessary for the full understanding and critical appreciation of any text. In recent years, considerable attention has been paid to the social and economic revelations suggested by various aspects of printing and publishing, and the history of the book has been viewed from new perspectives. Aesthetic understanding and appreciation of the beauty of a Renaissance woodcut title-page has been augmented by a concern for the precise working conditions of the anonymous artisans who actually cut the wood-block from which the page was printed.

The general approach to the history of the book has most often been chronological. Beginning with the manuscript tradition of the ancient and medieval periods and the development of printing with moveable types in the fifteenth century, the advances in production and distribution have been traced and identified in some detail. The accumulated information has been analysed from various points of view and provides the basis for the two

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kinds of training undertaken by courses in the history of the book: for bibliographers and textual editors and for rare book librarians. The principles enunciated by Sir Walter Greg in his "ideal course in bibliography" are adhered to, if not actually achieved, with books published before the eighteenth century receiving most of the attention. It is interesting, and remarkable, that two of the books most thoroughly analysed over the past century, the forty-two line Bible of Gutenberg and the Catholicon of 1460, have recently been the subjects of startling and fresh technical interpretations by William B. Todd and Paul Needham. The old, and allegedly definitive, descriptions of these works, in terms of the actual methods used to produce them, have undergone a revision which may well have some effect on the way in which many other incunabula are regarded by those who teach the history of the book.

Among the many recent technological advances in librarianship, the capability of machine-readable bibliographical control of older printed books has the most profound implications for the teaching of the history of the book. The ability to manipulate, at a sophisticated level, precise bibliographical detail will mean that, at the very least, a wealth of information not previously available for study can be revealed and, more importantly, can be used for comparative purposes. The kind of information required by historians who wish to work on the social and economic significance of printing and publishing, for instance, is often different than that required by a scholar studying the history of typography, and while the best of the descriptive author bibliographies contain a wealth of detail applicable in a more general context than the author's own work, the information is necessarily limited. The ability to search a large data base using elements such as printer, publisher, format and key-words

of the title, and to combine these elements, opens up whole fields of scholarly endeavour.

As has been noted several times, courses in the history of the book, and particularly those taught in library schools, tend to use survey methods of teaching based on general histories of printing, publishing and bookselling. It might be more academically rigorous, and ultimately more useful, to concentrate on specific topics with some scope for research and potentially at least, machine-readable data bases will be able to suggest and supply many of these topics. One example, drawn from the general field of English eighteenth century books and based on the well-known Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue project (or ESTC as it is generally known), is the case of Edmund Curll, the "Unspeakable Curll" of some of the more revealing of Pope's vitriolic verses. We know a good deal about the complex activities of this publisher, based on the researches of Ralph Straus and others, but do not really know either the extent of his endeavours or the number of bibliographical variants he was capable of creating for even one title. Added to this are a number of pseudonyms he seems to have employed and any complete picture of his career or its significance as part of early eighteenth century publishing is difficult, if not impossible.

ESTC, an international projcet which will attempt to record all English imprints of the eighteenth century, wherever produced, and which is now partially available on-line from BLAISE in the United Kingdom and RLIN in North America, can bring such an impossibility much closer to reality. A basic list of books and pamphlets with the name Curll in the imprint would be an obvious start for any investigation and could provide

the basis for many different kinds of analysis. ESTC has also provided a model for other bibliographical projects, including one based on existing records for fifteenth century books. Because the information is stored in machine-readable form, it can be corrected and updated constantly, can be made available inexpensively in microfiche, and discrete portions of the data base can be printed in hard copy. A flexibility without the necessary obsolescence of conventional bibliographies is possible.

For the teaching of courses in the history of the book, the implications of such a bibliographical data base are many and varied. The information potentially available would not necessarily alter the focus or emphasis of courses in the history of printing, the history of publishing, book illustration in the eighteenth century, or courses in bibliography, but it might well offer the possibility of a more varied approach to any of these subjects and a wealth of new examples. Some study of the methodology of a project like ESTC, the problems of recording bibliographical detail in easily recognizable ways, for instance, can itself yield interesting insights into the development of new bibliographical techniques. The advancement of this kind of technology does not alter our perceptions but extends them.

Other kinds of technological change do alter the history of the book in f ndamental ways, and these include the development of new printing techniques. Those concerned with the study and teaching of the history of the book are normally aware of non-impact printing and machines such as the Cameron belt press, but tend, when teaching at least, to conclude the historical period of printing around 1950. The changes that have taken place in the last thirty years in the technology of printing, binding,

typesetting and papermaking have been so profound and so complex that the traditional methods of describing and analysing books as physical objects have been unable to adequately absorb them. Lacking a basis for description and analysis, many teachers have declined to deal with the historical problems of recently produced books at all. To many teachers, the production of texts in the form of fiche, film and other kinds of micro-reproduction, and the storage of text on tape and discs seem hardly to be part of the history of the book at all. One important aspect does, however, receive some attention and, in fact, forces one to look more closely at the physical forms of modern publications. This is textual criticism, for the scholar interested in the history of a particular literary text will be forced to consider all its forms and there is considerable interest in the establishment of scholarly texts for modern authors.

Technological advances such as word processing equipment may be of great assistance to an author, allowing him to store, retrieve and alter text almost infinitely. It also removes, however, most of the documents (notebooks, drafts and even proofs) which the textual scholar has traditionally relied on for his editorial work and, in some cases, has meant that no "final" publication exists at all, just a series of versions of the text, the most recent stored on a floppy disc.

When printing equipment is linked with a word processing system, as it must be to produce hard copy at all, the problems are those of capacity and speed. Thus "daisy-wheels" and "thimbles", both essentially traditional letter-press forms of printing, were able to print faster than single pieces of type, as in an ordinary typewriter. However, "ink-jet" printers, non-impact versions of matrix printers which form characters by

spraying droplets of ink directly onto the paper, were faster, and "laser" printers, which etch characters directly onto plates, are capable of fifteen thousand lines per minute. How does one describe a book produced by laser printing and a high-speed press? The methods of McKerrow, Greg and Bowers seem inadequate.

Another example of a technological process of book-making not easily encompassed by traditional bibliographical technique is the Cameron belt press, advertized as promising "blank paper to bound book in two minutes". Essentially this is a system which utilizes two variable length endless plate belts, that is belts of clear plastic to which are attached moulded rubber or plastic plates containing the type pages. The press is web-fed with two printing stations, one for each side of the paper, each with an inking unit. After printing, the web is folded and cut, the sections are gathered and automatically fed into an adhesive binder which trims, applies the glue to one edge and attaches the cover. The paper goes in one end and paperback books drop out the other. What format does such a book have? Can it be described as "gathered" at all? Which of its bibliographical elements should be used to describe it? These and many other questions must be asked by the bibliographer and historian of the book.

Books produced by using these and other technological advances can, of course, be described in a basic bibliographical sense by adapting the traditional elements of a description. They will probably have a title-page or its equivalent, the leaves and type pages can be measured, the leaves and pages can be counted, the paper, binding and jacket can be described, and the type image will probably be from a recognizable font.

The difficulty is to provide any meaningful analysis of the bibliographical evidence without understanding in some detail the complex technical processes through which the book has passed.

The manufacture of books has been subject to technoligical change throughout the history of printing, but the nature and extent of the changes accelerated considerably during the nineteenth century. When bibliographers began to seriously consider books printed after 1830, they quickly recognized that the methods of description and analysis which had been so effectively developed for fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century books, and could be easily modified to handle books of the eighteenth century, were inadequate for the books of the "machine age". It is perhaps significant that only recently has much attention been paid to methods of recognizing and accurately describing books printed from stereo plates, a simple technological development compared to laser printing.

We are now told that we live in an age of electronic publishing when the book in its traditional code form will disappear as the primary vehicle for conveying information. Although the evidence for this radical change seems inconclusive, it is certain that texts, including those of interest to a literary historian, will exist in forms other than hard copy and that the methods used to produce traditional books will be technically complex. For the historian of the book, and particularly those who teach the history of the book, both some real understanding of technoligical advance and an historical perspective will be required. For instance, one could argue that the "ink-jet" method of printing is analagous to medieval manuscript production, as each character is "drawn" separately

directly onto the paper, although, of course, the control mechanisms are rather different.

The historian of the book who now concludes his survey course in the history of printing at 1950 will discover increasing pressure from students and colleagues in other academic disciplines to consider seriously the historical implications of "modern" books. It may even be necessary to begin by defining a third "age" of printing history to parallel the "hand-press" period and the "machine-press" period now commonly used.

The two types of technological advance, machine-readable bibliographical data bases and technological change in the production of books, have profound and extensive implications for anyone engaged in the teaching of the history of the book. The challenges involve both understanding and utilization, for we still live in the "age of the book".

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Section: RARE AND PRECIOUS BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS SECTION

79 - RARE -

Computer Technology as Applied to Rare Book Cataloging

by

Stephen Paul DAVIS

Network Specialist

Network Development Office

Library of Congress

Washington, DC, USA

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1. Introduction.

Computers have increasingly invaded the once fairly placid landscape of rare books and special collections cataloging, bringing with them exciting new possibilities, but also much controversy and sometimes great expense. In just a few years many institutions' long accepted cataloging and bibliographical practices have been changed almost beyond recognition. The goals and purposes of rare materials cataloging have come under repeated scrutiny, and new demands have been placed upon rare and precious materials catalogers and their institutions.

The changes to the field of rare book cataloging precipitated by computers and by an increased emphasis on the sharing of machine-readable bibliographic records among institutions fall into three related categories:

1) new standards for bibliographic description,

2) new standards for bibliographic access,

3) new standards for machine-readable data formats.

This process of change however, has not been simply a one-way street. Not only have computers had their way with rare book cataloging, but the integration of rare book and other special materials catalog records into general library-computer systems has also begun to have a positive impact on the capabilities of the systems themselves. Among the changes and enhancements rare book and special collections librarians have sought, in some cases successfully, are the following:

1) the definition of standards for copy-specific and "local" information,

2) the provision of more and more flexible retrieval capabilities,

3) the capability of creating "expanded research records,"

4) the provision of more and more diverse printed products.

This paper will attempt to characterize some of these changes and their implications for rare and precious materials cataloging, and then describe what are seen as changes and enhancements still to be achieved. While

international developments are occasionally referred to in this paper, its emphasis will be on events that have taken place in the United States over the last few years.

2. New Standards for Rare and Special Materials Cataloging

2.1. Standards for Description.

2.1.1. ISBD. Of all the innovations in library cataloging of the past decade, perhaps the most difficult for rare and special materials catalogers to accept has been the application of International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD). ISBD attempts, among other things, to provide a predictable sequence and display of elements within the basic descriptive record, with each distinct element preceded by predictable punctuation. The purposes of this approach were: a) to standardize cataloging so that it could be shared across national borders, b) to assist in the "eye-legible" interpretation of the catalog record across language barriers, and c) to make possible the machine-readability of the record based on the identification of elements through prescribed punctuation.[1] Although only the third of these criteria explicitly relates to computers, the entire ISBD effort looked forward to an environment in which machine-readable records would be exchanged by different countries in fulfillment of the ideal of universal bibliographic control.

On the other hand, rare book cataloging had in many, though not all, institutions drawn in part from various traditions of descriptive bibliography in requiring complete and literal transcription of information from the book being cataloged. The requirements of machine-readability and the sharing of records between institutions and across national borders were not as soon in coming to the rare book community, since rare book records are not ordinarily used for "shared cataloging" as records for current imprints are. As a result, many institutions had developed individualized, non-standard approaches to the cataloging of rare books.

When ISBD(M) (embodied in revised chapter 6 of the first edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules[2]) began to be used in the United States in

1974, most rare book libraries--if they were even aware of it--declined to use it, considering it to be inappropriate for rare book cataloging. The aspects of ISBD most objected to by members of the rare book community who studied the standard were: the rearrangement of descriptive elements into a predetermined, "logical" sequence in the body of the description, the interpolation of prescribed punctuation into the descriptive record to specify particular data elements and the corresponding omission of certain punctuation appearing in the book, and the omission or shortening of certain other elements appearing in the original source.

2.1.2. ISBD(A). The dissatisfaction of rare book and special collections librarians internationally at the prospect of applying ISBD(M) to older books led to the development of ISBD(A) (International Standard Bibliographic Description--Ancien/Antique/Antiquarian/Alt)[3], published in 1979. Richard Christophers, Chairman of the ISBD(A) Working Group and Assistant Keeper of Printed Books in the Reference Division of the British Library, in his excellent introduction to that publication gives a concise analysis of the difficulties of applying ISBD to older materials and a rationale for allowing flexibility in the implementation of that standard in the cataloging of pre-1821 books. He also notes, however, that one member of his Working Group remained totally unpersuaded that older books required different cataloging from modern books, reflecting fairly dramatically the lack of consensus among experts on the purpose of the rare book catalog record.

2.1.3. Bibliographic Description of Rare Books. In the Anglo-American countries, the development and publication of the revised edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR 2)[4] in 1978 was three years in advance of the completion of ISBD(A). Those preparing AACR 2 were aware of the work on ISBD(A), which was only just underway, and attempted to incorporate some features of a very early draft of ISBD(A) into a special section of AACR 2 chapter 2 (sec. 2.12-2.18). However, not only did ISBD(A) change considerably between that early draft and its final published version, but the special

section of AACR 2 chapter 2 made no attempt to be comprehensive in addressing the application of the code to rare books. The resulting standard was not completely satisfactory to many in the U.S. rare book community, and in 1979 the Library of Congress began to prepare a composite standard incorporating chapters 1 and 2 of AACR 2 and the final version of ISBD(A). This was published in 1981 as Bibliographic Description of Rare Books, (BDRB)[5] and was issued by the Library of Congress as its official interpretation of AACR 2 for the cataloging of pre-1821 books. Subsequently, this standard has come to be widely used in the United States for the cataloging of older materials as well as modern materials for which a more detailed descriptive record is desired.

2.1.4. The authors of both ISBD(A) and BDRB attempted to address the objections of rare book catalogers to ISBD(M) and AACR 2 by various compromises between the desire for a literal transcription of the source and the need for a record structured according to the provisions of ISBD.

The problem of the rearrangement of title page and other elements to fit ISBD structure was partially resolved by generally allowing an exact transcription of data from the source but requiring a repetition of elements logically belonging elsewhere in the ISBD record.

EXAMPLE

title page imprint:

Bey Caspar Closemann, Buchhandlern in Bresslaw zubefinden

publication, distribution, etc. area:

[Breslau] : Bey Caspar Closemann, Buchhandlern in Bresslaw zubefinden

The problem of the interpolation of prescribed ISBD punctuation into the description was also resolved, more or less, by compromise. ISBD punctuation was, of course, retained in the description: to have done otherwise would have violated a basic ISBD principle. However, a complete transcription of original source punctuation as well is made optional in both standards. Since ISBD punctuation is easily identifiable and has become increasingly familiar

to library patrons, users of rare book catalog records may "look past" the ISBD punctuation to the original source punctuation.[6] An institution with sufficient computer resources and commitment to faithful bibliographic transcription may arrange to have ISBD punctuation stripped from the record for certain kinds of output products, e.g., a scholarly bibliography.

The problem of the omission and shortening of certain descriptive elements under ISBD was resolved, in part, by allowing a full transcription of nearly all elements of the description. Both standards also specify the use of the three dot convention ("the mark of omission") to indicate omissions of information present in the source. However, such elements as pious invocations, devices, announcements, epigrams, dedications, mottoes, statements of patronage, prices, descriptions of ornaments, etc., traditionally included in some kinds of descriptive bibliography, are omitted entirely from the formal descriptive paragraph, though they may be recorded in the note area if desired.

While modern books with ISBNs and other identifying data may perhaps no longer require the more literal transcriptional approach for their unambiguous identification, many in the rare book and research community remain convinced that older books do. An additional factor arguing for the inclusive, transcriptional approach for older materials is the advantage of being able to do key-word searches in computer-based systems on words and phrases in the descriptive portion of the record. This prospect, however imprecise the technique, is very attractive to many institutions in which older books have not been given complete subject analysis.

2.2. Standards for Access. While the traditions of descriptive bibliography and the various approaches to library rare book cataloging in the U.S. gave some basis for the development of new standards for the descriptive portion of the rare book catalog record, no similar underpinnings existed for an approach to access to such records. Instead, rare book catalogers used most of the conventions employed by modern book catalogers and, on an institution-by-institu-

tion basis, devised additional conventions that seemed appropriate to the collection or that appealed to the individual cataloger. This lack of national and international standards allowed a great variety of differing conventions to take root in American libraries. As long as these rare book catalog records were used only by individual institutions, their non-standard nature was of little concern, though standards might have made it easier for libraries to process their materials. However, as soon as national networks and cooperative systems began to extend to rare book and special collections, the effects of this lack of standardization began to be painfully evident. The frequent result was that these specialized kinds of access points were excluded from the automated records created by the institution.

As is true with many aspects of computer-assisted rare book cataloging, the Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) project acted as a catalyst in this area. The Operational Test of the ESTC, conducted in 1978 at the New York Public Library, in studying how the ESTC project should proceed in the United States, noted that many rare book librarians wanted to be able to generate indexes or special card files for such things as publishers and printers, places of publication/printing, and date of publication/printing. In addition, many libraries wanted access to other aspects of the bibliographic record, such as "genre," particular physical features, and provenance. Oftentimes, it was felt, it was only through such special access that rare book cataloging could bring out the important aspects of the rare materials that were the principal reasons for their being collected.

In 1979, the Independent Research Libraries Association (IRLA), with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, created an Ad Hoc Committee on Standards for Rare Book Cataloguing in Machine-Readable Form to address some of the problems identified by the ESTC Operational Test and by staff at the American Antiquarian Society, in Worcester, Mass., who were to take on the job of cataloging or re-cataloging U.S. 18th century imprints for the ESTC. The committee, chaired by Marcus McCorison, Director and Librarian

of the American Antiquarian Society, did a substantial amount of investigation of the question of access to rare materials records.

This investigation and subsequent study of the services provided by rare books and special collections libraries revealed that the nature of the catalog typically created by catalogers in these collections differed in some respects from that of the traditional library catalog. The traditional functions of the library catalog in U.S. libraries articulated in the 19th century by Charles Ammi Cutter and reaffirmed in the 1961 Paris Principles[7] and subsequent cataloging theory were:

1) to locate a work in a collection whenever the author or title of that work is known, and

2) to locate all the works written by a particular author.

Many rare book and special collections libraries routinely make several additional demands on their catalogs[8], namely:

3) to locate items published in the same location and/or in the same year,

4) to locate items of the same physical or intellectual genre (e.g., broadsides, almanacs),

5) to locate items exhibiting similar physical features (e.g., illustrated books, books with dos-à-dos bindings),

6) to locate items associated with a particular person in any of his roles vis à vis an item or items, whether as author or printer or illustrator or former owner.

Not all rare book collections are able to provide all these kinds of access, but those not providing them frequently would if there were adequate guidelines, standards and, of course, financial resources.

The IRLA Ad Hoc Committee's final report[9] included descriptions of the various kinds of access needed to meet these additional requirements, proposals for how to proceed with developing standards for such kinds of access, and draft thesauri for standard access terminology. The report also

recommended that the Association of College and Research Libraries of the American Library Association use the work of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis upon which to proceed in the development of standards for such things as generic access, access by type of contributor to a publication (via designators of function), access by type of physical feature, and access by citation form.

To assume these challenging tasks, the Association of College and Research Libraries created within its Rare Book and Manuscripts Section a Standards Committee, which has continued with some success to work on the problems of standardizing access to rare book cataloging records. The standards sponsored, produced, or under development by this committee to date are the following:

--"Relator Terms for Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Cataloging. 2nd ed." College & Research Libraries News 42, no. 9 (October 1981): 322-324.

--VanWingen, P., and S.P. Davis. Standard Citation Forms for Published Bibliographies and Catalogs Used in Rare Book Cataloging. Washington: Library of Congress, 1982.

--Genre Terms: A Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloguing (draft: to be published 1983/1984)

--Thesaurus of Terms for Publishing/Physical Aspects of Printed Works (draft: to be published 1984/1985)

2.2.1. Auxiliary Name Access to Rare Book Records. The need to create additional, auxiliary name access points in rare book catalog records for publishers, printers, illustrators, donors, former owners, etc., had long been informally recognized in the divergent practices of U.S. rare book and special collections libraries. Publication of "Relator Terms for Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Cataloging" and its subsequent acceptance by the Library of Congress and the AACR 2 Joint Steering Committee as a recognized standard allowed such name entries to be consistently designated with regard to the function of the person or body named in the access point.

The selective or comprehensive use of this standard list of approximately forty-five "designations of function" (AACR 2 usage) or "relators" (MARC format usage) in association with appropriate access points allows the computerized retrieval of name headings according to their function vis à vis the item cataloged. In the USMARC format, relators may be carried either as text terms or as coded values (in subfield $e or $4 respectively of USMARC fields 700 and 710). This type of access will allow formulation of searches such as: retrieve only those records in which Benjamin Franklin is named as printer. It will also allow the automatic generation of specialized indexes or card files, categorized by type of function.

2.2.2. Access by Standard Citation Numbers. Since older materials frequently lack standard identifying numbers, such as ISBNs, they have often been identified by the number assigned to them in standard descriptive or subject bibliographies. It is not unusual to find works referred to by their Wing, STC, Goff, or other standard numbers in articles and publishers' catalogs. In a computer-based retrieval system, use of such standard citation numbers may provide a unique access point for effective retrieval, such that only the record for the desired edition is retrieved, and not those for other similar titles or editions.

In some institutions in which it is not feasible to create highly detailed machine-readable records, use of standard citation numbers could link minimal-level machine records to fuller descriptions of the items in published catalogs or bibliographies. In addition, retrieval by the name of a standard bibliography in which items are described or listed may be able to provide a powerful and important kind of access, since those items are frequently related with regard to country or date of publication, subject, genre, etc. This could be particularly helpful when full subject analysis has not been given to items in a collection.

Standard Citation Forms for Published Bibliographies and Catalogs Used in Rare Book Cataloging sets out several hundred bibliographies and cata-

logs frequently cited in the United States and assigns them standard citation forms for consistent retrieval. The intention of the Library of Congress is to issue supplements to this standard as new sources are identified for inclusion. Since the publication of this standard, a number of U.S. libraries have begun to add such citations routinely to bibliographic records for rare books. A special field in USMARC, field 510, is defined for such citations.

2.2.3. Access by Genre. Still under preparation by the ALA RBMS Standards Committee, Genre Terms: A Thesaurus for Use in Rare book and Special Collections Cataloguing will provide a valuable tool for creating lists and indexes and for online retrieval of categories of works. The concept of "genre" here extends to both "intellectual" and "physical" genres. ("Mystery play," "captivity narrative," and "penny dreadful" are examples of the former, and "broadside" an example of the latter.)

The inclusion of terms indicating genre as access points in machine records for rare books will allow retrieval of sets of records that would otherwise have to be laboriously assembled through secondary sources. Many older books are chiefly interesting because they represent a particular literary-historical or physical genre, not because of their age or subject matter.

The Standards Committee hopes to be comprehensive in developing a thesaurus that most rare book collections could use, if only selectively, according to the emphasis of the collection being cataloged. Highly specialized collections might have to use this thesaurus as a point of departure for more detailed lists. It is anticipated, as well, that other specialized groups will want to develop their own parallel thesauri.

In the USMARC format field 655 has been defined for Genre/Form Heading, and a coded value in subfield $2 specifies the thesaurus from which the term was taken.

2.2.4. Access by Physical Characteristics. The ALA RBMS Standards Committee is still in the early stages of work on a Thesaurus of Terms for Publishing/ Physical Aspects of Printed Works. Once again, as with genre, practice among American libraries in this area has been diverse, but consistent nonetheless in reflecting the desire of rare book libraries to have direct access to rare book catalog records via terms dennoting the items' physical characteristics, at least for some part of their collections. Often characteristics such as illustration technique, binding type or technique, type of paper, or kind of printing are of particular importance, and may even constitute the chief reason for a rare book's value or significance.

Although most libraries would make only selective use of such a thesaurus at best, a poll of U.S. rare book cataloging agencies showed support for continuing with its development. It is anticipated that a special field will eventually be defined in the USMARC format for this type of access point.

2.3. Standards for Machine-Readability. In the United States, the story of the application of computers to rare book cataloging has been, in the main, the story of the increasing use of USMARC by rare book catalogers in university and research libraries. There has been the occasional use of non-MARC record formats for rare book cataloging, but most of these attempts have been localized and short-lived. Nearly all U.S. libraries have come to accept the principle that an agency creating catalog records in a format other than MARC inevitably closes out most possibilities for sharing machine-readable records, for using more than one vendor of library-computer services, and for using the resulting records flexibly for many purposes over a long period of time.

It was the MARC format that first allowed large scale sharing of machine-readable bibliographic records among cataloging institutions and the subsequent growth of the U.S. bibliographic utilities such as the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), and the Washington Library Network (WLN). From their initial goal of creating a computer-supported method of reducing the cost of cataloging current book

material and producing catalog cards, these bibliographic utilities increasingly became involved in other types of library functions as well, such as interlibrary loan, union listing, book ordering, preservation, and--most importantly for rare book and precious materials librarians--research. Increasingly, the bibliographic utilities have come to realize that bibliographical and other kinds of research are distinct and legitimate functions to be performed on the extensive databases that they have created.

Rare book and special collections libraries have in common the fact that they are not primarily interested in shared cataloging, though this can be a secondary consideration. Since many rare and precious items are unique or exist in only a small number of copies, and since it is sometimes the copy-specific information relating to an item that is of chief importance, rare book catalogers are not usually able to use the cataloging for another library's copy to derive their own cataloging (though they may well wish to consult it). Further, since most rare book libraries cataloged the bulk of their collections before the advent of computer-based cataloging, the general retrospective database of machine-readable records for older materials is still fairly small and does not yield high enough "hit rates" for shared cataloging to be cost effective, even for those older items for which it might otherwise be appropriate. This situation will change in the coming years, however, as more and more libraries convert their retrospective holdings to machine-readable form.

In making use of the bibliographic utilities, rare book libraries by and large have three purposes: 1) printing catalog cards, 2) creating MARC records--with their own copy-specific information--for later use in batch or online applications, and 3) sharing research information by making known their rare and unique holdings and the copy-specific descriptions of those holdings to other scholars, librarians, and bibliographers. For many purposes, scholars interested in the rare and precious materials must travel to the holding institution to view the original items themselves; in some cases, however, in-

formation about the location and physical and intellectual characteristics of those items is sufficient.

Although rare book librarians have somewhat different reasons for sharing records from those concerned with modern and non-precious materials, the MARC exchange format has proved itself flexible enough to serve these special needs as well.

3. Impact of Rare Book Cataloging on Technology

Not only has technology had an impact on rare book cataloging; rare materials cataloging has begun to change library technology, as these new records have gradually become integrated into existing systems. The use of the U.S. bibliographic utilities, commercial vendors, and other MARC-based systems for the cataloging of rare books and other special research materials has, over time, started to expand and in some respects alter and enhance these systems as a result of the new requirements placed upon the services by rare book and special materials librarians.

3.1. Copy-Specific Information. In systems designed chiefly for the needs of modern books, the capabilities of recording information unique to a particular copy are frequently not fully developed. Automated shared cataloging systems ordinarily allow local call numbers, custodial locations and holdings to be recorded (though not always displayed online), but have only just begun to allow catalogers to distinguish other kinds of information about characteristics of a copy in a standard way.

Copy-specific information is that information determined to be unique to a particular copy of a work (e.g., provenance). For practical reasons copy-specific may also be said to encompass information not known to be copy-general or universal (e.g., a physical imperfection, such as missing pages, which may or may not be common to all copies of the item). In rare and precious materials cataloging, this information should always be a candidate for communication between agencies in a standard form because of its potential research significance.

"Local information," on the other hand, may be understood to refer to data relating to local policies and practices, e.g., where related holdings are recorded within the institution, who cataloged the item and when, which bibliographic sources were checked in cataloging an item in which no relevant data was found, and confidential information concerning restrictions on access. Local information may also be said to include such things as "extra" added entries for faculty members who have contributed to a work but who would not ordinarily receive an added entry under the cataloging rules. (Actually this data is "universal" in the sense that the faculty member's contribution applies to all copies, but its usefulness is clearly only local.) Local information may or may not be a candidate for exchange between institutions, depending on the circumstances.

Because of the intellectual and practical differences between copy-specific, local, and universal information, rare book librarians have asked that this distinction be provided in MARC format coding and in the system design of the bibliographic utilities.

In 1981, USMARC subfield $5 was defined in the 500, 700 and 710 fields to allow the symbol of a particular institution to be carried as a flag that the information in that field pertained only to a copy of that item held by that institution. For example:

[500] ␣␣$aAAS copy 2 has George Washington's bookplate.$5MWA

[700] 11$aWashington, George,$d1732-1799$eformer owner.$5MWA

In this made-up example, the American Antiquarian Society has made a copy-specific note and a corresponding added entry. The code in subfield $5 is the Society's National Union Catalog symbol.

Not all U.S. institutions and bibliographic utilities have implemented the $5 technique as yet, but it seems likely that they will soon provide some similar capability if they do not already.

Some of the problems of recording "local" information in MARC will be solved by the new USMARC Holdings Format, now being prepared at the Library of

Congress. This new extension to USMARC will standardize conventions relating to holdings and locations reporting, and will also allow the recording of "local notes" relating, for example, to particular copies of a book or issues of a serial. As currently envisioned, however, it will not address the question of copy-specific access points.

3.2. More and More Flexible Retrieval Capabilities. Many of the new kinds of data being added to the rare book MARC record would be of greatest value if they could be used for online retrieval, either alone or in combination with other elements. In addition, data carried in both modern and rare book records, but of particular usefulness for specialized retrieval needs (e.g., date of publication or printing), may also need to be retrievable online. The following kinds of retrieval are increasingly being requested by rare book and special collections librarians and researchers in addition to those ordinarily provided in online systems designed for modern books:

--by date of publication (USMARC 008/7-10 and 11-14)

--by place of publication (USMARC 008/15-17, or 260 $a, or field 752)

--by publisher or printer (USMARC 260 $b or field 700/710 with $e = 'printer' or 'publisher')

--by genre or form of material (USMARC 008/24-27, or field 655)

--by standard citation form (USMARC 510)

--by data in other note fields (USMARC 5xx fields)

--by illustration information (USMARC 008/18-21)

--by language of text (008/35-37)

--by key word elements, e.g. title words in the title, subtitle and statement of responsibility (USMARC 245 $a, $b, $c), or by relators/designators of function (700 or 710 $e)

Many of these searches would, of course, only be of value as a secondary or combined search with some other element in the record.

So far, most American library-oriented retrieval systems offer none or only a few of these retrieval capabilities, but the prospects for implementing them in the future are encouraging.

3.3. "Extended MARC Research Records." A few institutions, chiefly those with in-house computer capabilities or vendor support, have begun to consider new strategies for the scholarly expansion of MARC bibliographic records. It is possible, for example, to create a standard MARC record for contribution to a bibliographic network or union list and also maintain a copy of it in-house to serve as the basis for expansion for other functions. For instance, the basic MARC record could have detailed scholarly annotations added to it online or in batch for use in the publication of an annotated bibliography. This scenario makes particular sense in those institutions in which scholars and researchers can assist in doing the kind of detailed research work that catalogers may not be able to do because of lack of time or expertise.

Similarly, records created originally without adequate or indeed any subject cataloging (e.g., if they were retrospective records) could be maintained in-house for eventual enhancement through detailed indexing and subject analysis.

Systems capable of producing such "extended MARC research records" could eventually revolutionize the way scholarly bibliographic research is carried out. Rather than studying an institution's collection and producing completely new descriptions of the items in it, a scholar could build on existing MARC catalog records, extending and modifying them as necessary, and then use them for publication (via computer phototypesetting equipement). It is not impossible that we will see more scholarly bibliographies published also (or only!) in machine-readable form.

3.4. More and More Diverse Print Products. Any of the sets of records retrieved online by searches such as those listed above might well need to be printed out for one purpose or another, but many rare book and special collections librarians also want routine or occasional specialized printed products, besides catalog cards, to answer certain kinds of reference queries, to pro-

vide the basis for published guides to the collections and finding lists, and to allow for statistical reporting and record keeping. In the United States, a few vendors of library-computer services can provide specialized printed products of use in rare book and special collections on an occasional or routine basis, though the bibliographic utilities generally cannot.

4. Conclusion and Directions for the Future

Technology has had a dramatic impact on rare book cataloging in the United States over the past ten years, changing many of the practices and expectations of rare book and special collections librarians. However, this very technology--designed as it was chiefly to handle modern, non-precious materials--has itself been changed by the concerted efforts of rare book and special collections librarians to make those who create and control library-computer systems acknowledge and accommodate the differing needs of rare and precious materials.

The next few years hold out the prospect of fewer large-scale changes and more consolidation of gains. Still to come are the publication of Genre Terms, the completion and publication of the Thesaurus of Terms of Publishing/Physical Aspects of Printed Works, and the definition of a field in USMARC for the kind of access represented by the latter thesaurus. In addition, a number of new tasks have presented themselves in the last several years that should probably be taken on by the Standards Committee of the ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section and by others active in the field:

1) The task of collaborating more closely with those librarians and curators cataloging rare music, maps, serials, manuscripts and archival graphic materials. Since we are moving toward systems that integrate cataloging for different types of materials, it will be important for those with similar research-oriented approaches to their collections to cooperate where possible.

2) The task of attempting to define certain minimal standards of completeness for current and retrospective cataloging of rare books, specifically with regard to the additional kinds of access points now being defined

for the rare book cataloging record. Only in this way will records contributed to national and international databases have enough consistency for the production of appropriate indexes, etc.

3) The task of beginning to discuss means for the standardization of conventions for recording preservation and conservation information in MARC so that the rare materials catalog record can also provide this data in a consistent form.

4) The task of considering questions of subject access to retrospective materials.

5) The task of developing and implementing proposals for cooperative research tools, such as a U.S. national union catalog of rare books.

6) The task of insuring that our U.S. national retrospective bibliography eventually be made available in a machine-readable form that meets high standards of quality (insofar as MARC content designation is concerned) and at least minimal standards of completeness.

The field of rare book and precious materials cataloging in the United States has made great progress in the last several years in defining its needs and in developing strategies to begin to meet those needs. Sustaining and extending these achievements will require the continuing energy and commitment of those already active in the field and of others who have yet to participate in this work.

FOOTNOTES

[1] International Federation of Library Associations. ISBD(M), International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications. 1st standard ed. London: IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, 1974, p. 1 (0.1.2.)

[2] "Chapter 6, Separately Published Monographs ... Revised to Accord with the International Standard Bibliographic Description (Monographs)." Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. North American Text. Chicago: American Library Association, 1974.

[3] ISBD(A): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic Publications (Antiquarian). London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1980.

[4] Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978.

[5] Library of Congress. Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy. Bibliographic Description of Rare Books : Rules Formulated Under AACR 2 and ISBD(A) for the Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books and Other Special Printed Materials. Washington: Library of Congress, 1981.

[6] The Library of Congress has decided generally to follow the conventions of modern punctuation when using BDRB, omitting or changing the original punctuation whenever required. A few U.S. institutions, however, have decided to retain the original punctuation in addition to using ISBD punctuation.

[7] International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (1961 : Paris, France). Report. Edited by A.H. Chaplin and Dorothy Anderson. London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1981.

[8] An earlier version of this formulation of the purpose of the rare book catalog appeared in Belanger, T., and S.P. Davis. "Rare Book Cataloguing and Computers--II." AB Bookman's Weekly, January 14, 1980, p. 187-204.

[9] Independent Research Libraries Association. Ad Hoc Committee on Standards for Rare book Cataloguing in Machine-Readable Form. Proposals for Establishing Standards for the Cataloguing of Rare books and specialized Research materials in Machine-Readable Form: Final Report. Worcester, Mass.: Independent Research Libraries Association, 1979.

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The Curator's Point of View

by

Dr Karl Dachs
Direktor der Handschriften -
und Inkunabelabteilung Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
Munich, West Germany

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Karl Dachs (W Germany): The Curator's Point of View.

The librarian gives the curator objectives on which the conservation of manuscripts and rare printed works make the highest possible demands. There are technical, historical and aesthetic considerations.

1. Durability together with chemical harmlessness and reversibility are the pre-requisites as far as the materials and technology used are concerned.

2. The need to preserve the item extends to all the historically important characteristics that the book has taken on in the course of its history.

3. The aesthetic considerations aim at as invisible a restoration as possible, in which all damage and disfigurement is removed and replaced in tonal harmony with the original, retaining the historical patina.

This paper concerns the objectives which the librarian sets the curator in the treatment of manuscripts and pre ious printed works. In contrast to the book in daily use, they have a high material value and the quality of rarity or even irreplaceability. The most important difference from our point of view is that their purpose is not exhausted by giving the reader their textual content, because their outward appearance and material form is an integral part of their mission, equal to or even superseding the meaning of the text. In book conservation we are precisely concerned with the physical body of the book. The highest standards of conservation must therefore be observed in the case of manuscripts and precious printed works.

Books are objects composed of organic materials. From the moment of their production they suffer an unrelenting process of destruction, which can be considerably accelerated by inappropriate storage and excessive use. Naturally the book will not be completely spared even by the most careful treatment and ideal storage conditions, but methodical care can lengthen its life span by centuries and ensure its service to subsequent generations, whilst books that have not received their attention will have long turned to ashes.

There are two aspects of this attention. One is preventative care, ie the production of ideal climatic conditions in Stores and Reading Rooms, the education of library staff and the public to treat books in a responsible manner, and the restriction of the use of books to the absolutely necessary. We have a rich collection of literature devoted to discussion of this first aspect, and it would be superfluous to further expand it here.

The second aspect is the active, healing treatment of the physical substance of the book, ie conservation. The curator is the most important link to the librarian in his function as a conserver. The curator has the knowledge of materials and their durability, of the various conservation methods and their limits and dangers, and he has a mastery, often to the point of virtuosity, of the techniques used in each method. The librarian must have the ability to decide the importance of a book in terms of cultural and scholarly history, ie the ability to gauge its historical and aesthetic value and to put a figure on its material value. Moreover, only he can calculate the extent of the wear and tear the book will be exposed to in the future as a result of the amount of use predicted for it. When the librarian considers the book to be a cultural treasure exposed to public use, he sets the curator the objectives associated with active conservation. Librarian and curator liaise to decide whether and to what degree these objectives are attainable given the present day level of technology; this solves the problem of whether the cost and result of a restoration are on balanced proportions. As a rule of thumb, the cost of conservation should not exceed the value of the book.

Each item, whether a manuscript or a high-quality printed work, is an individual, or at least has unmistakeably individual features. Each restoration is therefore an individual operation, whose objectives must be laid according to circumstances and feasibility in each case. Nevertheless certain general basic rules must be adhered to; the objectives must be governed by them and modified where necessary. They must form a logical system, which might be described as the conservation style. Practical conservation will also invariably bear the stamp of the chief librarian's temperament and taste, the signature of the curator responsible, and the tradition of the house in which the work is carried out.

For want of a better definition, the objective of book conservation is to protect the book and to restore it to a usable condition by means of technical intervention that safeguards the form it has acquired over the years, either by the most careful protection or, by recreating its external appearance. In conservation, technical, historical and aesthetic considerations must therefore be taken into account, and it must be realised that these three factors do not just have a bearing one on the other, they often represent different facets of one and the same principle.

1. Materials and techniques

All replacement materials needed for conservation must match as closely as possible those to be found in the book concerned. This applied equally to the binding, the body of the book, the stitching and the head-caps. It must also be the case that these materials will age in a similar way to the original materials.

All treatment methods that could trigger chemical reactions in the book must be researched before their use to ensure their harmlessness.

Furthermore the principle must be observed that new techniques and methods should not be tried out or even developed on important items. The danger of this happening is very pronounced: the librarian is keen to have his major exhibits restored, and the ambition of the curator leads him to put his abilities to the test on valuable objects.

If the durability and chemical innocuousness of a technique has not been established beyond all doubt, then the implementation of any drastic conservation work using this technique should be avoided at the time. Conservation techniques are constantly progressing, undergoing improvement and refinement. What can not yet be done satisfactorily today will perhaps be common practice in 10, 20 or 30 years time. To bridge the gap,

a straightforward repair can be made which will improve a ruined appearance and keep further decay in check. An alternative recommendation is to leave the damaged item untreated, put it in a box to protect it, store it under the best possible conditions and restrict its use to the bare minimum necessary, or replace it by a photographic copy, until the time is ripe for the delayed conservation to take place.

A similar procedure is advised for techniques which may well be durable but which gravely alter the optical and tactile characteristics of the original, like the sealing of faded ink and colours. These techniques may be reluctantly employed as a last resort if the item has reached a state of galloping decay and it is not possible to wait for a more satisfactory technique to be developed. In most cases however it is better to wait and to take the book out of circulation.

As has just been indicated, book conservation techniques are constantly progressing, developing and improving. A necessary consequence of this is that restorations dating back several decades no longer seem satisfactory, even where the work is skilled and free of mistakes. Outdated technical methods may be responsible, but certainly a change in aesthetic requirements as well. The call for renewed conservation work to replace the earlier "flawed conservation" may be loudly made. Conservation methods must therefore be reversible and revisable. In practice however conservation is usually shown to be reversible only to a limited degree. Reason enough to warn against over-confident, enthusiastic use of unperfected methods.

All methods, chemical methods included, are manual or manually directed, ie extremely individual and non-standardized. This demands that all processes and treatments are carried out under the constantly watchful eye of the curator, whose sensibility has matured with experience.

It is the task of conservation to prepare a book in such a way that it once again bears examination. Restoring the book to a usable condition should not however be the primary objective. The degree of robustness that can be attained depends on the demands of historical and aesthetic conservation. Less ruggedness should be balanced out by more preventative conservation in the future.

The documentation of conservation procedures is necessary, and it should include a record of the damage discovered and all the steps taken to combat it. Documentary listing of the condition before, during and after treatment must be written up in the case of important items.

2. Preservation of the substance of the book

The concept of the material substance of the book is to be understood here in the widest sense. The core is the body of the book, consisting of the pages together with the text written or printed on them, as well as any decorative work painted or printed into the original.

The body of the book also includes its composition, its construction from quires and inserted single sheets. This construction must not be altered in any way, especially in the case of manuscripts, even if the pages have separated themselves into single sheets, since the composition may be historically informative. Only the most patently obvious connections may be restored.

The stitching and the head cap also belong to the substance of the book, but the sacrifice of these elements cannot be avoided when re-binding. This increases the importance of closely matching techniques and materials to the present condition of the book. In this connection I can refer to parchment joints, which were used in the late Middle Ages to strengthen the resistance to wear of the stitching of paper manuscripts. Parchment joints with late-Middle Ages inscriptions may be removed in the hope of building up important texts from the fragments. However, it is difficult to understand why textually meaningless joints of later times should not be returned to the book to fulfil their original functional purpose.

The librarian includes in his appraisal of the historically valuable substance of the book, to be preserved at all costs, all additions and entries that have been made either at the time of the book's production or in later centuries. The old book is not merely a vehicle for transmitting a text. Even an old printed work, of which there are a number of textually identical copies, is an individual, fulfilling a historical destiny that may be documented in its outward appearance. Research has recently paid much attention to exactly this sort of feature.

Here we stumble on the binding. Until the 19th century books mostly had individual bindings. They must be considered an integral part of the book even where they do not date from the time of the body of the book. It is not only the binding itself, or what is left of it, that must be preserved, but also everything that is attached to its inside or outside, whether it be an Exlibris, a Supralibros, notes regarding purchase or possession, library classification numbers, title plates or whatever else is to be found.

I would like to draw attention to two particular points. In manuscripts of the Middle Ages, and also in incunabula, handwritten fragments were very often stuck onto the inside of the book cover. Librarians in the last century or later frequently removed them in the hunt for texts for a collection of fragments. This tampered with a first-rate historical source, for the fragment and the book often helped to throw light on each other. It must therefore be insisted that fragments are treated in the same way as loose leaves, and must only be detached from the cover to the point where they are readable on both sides. Panelling on binding covers, the wooden covers on manuscripts and early printed works, and manufactured cardboards are also often overlooked. The enthusiastic replacement of old wooden covers with new covers will invariably mean a loss of historical substance and a delicate disturbance of the historical atmosphere. In most cases it is possible to rescue broken and even highly worm-ridden wooden covers. The same is true of old cardboards, although if they are composed of fragments glued together they may be replaced, as it is reasonable to look for important discoveries amongst the fragments.

The same demand for complete preservation must be extended to the body of the book. Here we find varying paginations, the remarks in the margin made by scholarly readers of centuries long past, and additional texts bound in. It was usual for instance to bring liturgica up to date by stitching in the order of service for new feast days. Particular attention should be paid to the pictures which were stuck into the book by former owners to provide further decoration. It used to be the practice to remove such single woodcuts or copper engravings with the justification "It doesn't belong in the book", and to pass on the item removed to graphics collections. This showed no sense of history, for the use of individual graphics to decorate a book was customary in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The preservation of the substance must be taken still further. Spots of wax in sumptuous liturgical manuscripts of the Middle Ages are evidence of their use in worship. They must on no account be removed. To cite another example, the same principle applies to the heavy marks found in well-thumbed vernacular epics of the Middle Ages, printed popular works and similar texts. Such marks do of course detract from the overall impression, but they point to the popularity of the literary genre.

Old printed works and even manuscripts from the Middle Ages have radically changed in appearance over the centuries as a result of conscious intervention. They

have been enriched by additions of all descriptions, they have undergone one or more re-bindings, and culturally and historically interesting conservation and restoration techniques have been tried out on them. They are similar to architectural monuments of the past, which later generations have altered to preserve them or to suit their concept of good taste. As in the case of architectural care of monuments today, book conservation must avoid stylistic purity, the usually impracticable attempt to recreate the original condition. Alterations of later years must be respected as a fact of history. Here I do not include more modern distortions of the book's character or technically dubious repairs and restorations, nor the disfiguring scribbles of children or the barbaric defacing of pictures and marks made in the text by modern readers. It can only be decided by looking at each case what is an original feature that should be preserved and what is an intolerable detraction from the overall effect. Here we are approaching the difficult area of the specification of aesthetic objectives in book conservation.

3. Preservation or re-creation of the outward appearance of the book

It should be re-emphasised that each old book is a carrier of information both in its text and in its material form. The importance of the material form is not exhausted by its historical documentation, as described above. It also lies in the historical atmosphere surrounding it, difficult to gauge or describe, and in the character of the book as an antique. The expert sees in it an irreplaceable value, the sensitive researcher a source of knowledge. The character of the antique can take on the quality of a work of art, sometimes even a most exquisite work of art. As in the case of other artistic genres, the objective in book conservation must be not only to preserve its antique character and artistic quality but where possible to let them shine through more clearly than before.

This task is extremely difficult to carry out, for books needing conservation have long since left behind their original appearance as a result of the ravages of age, which manifest themselves in the form of mechanical, biological and chemical damage. Book conservation, seen purely technically, is a process of intervention, designed to stabilise preserved but weakened elements (including any desired alterations that have been made) and to replace functionally important parts that have not been preserved.

The aesthetic aspect of conservation is a difficult and extremely complex business. It is supposed to concern itself with the removal or alleviation of disfigurement

resulting from decay without effecting the overall impression given by an old book, even when new pieces are used to replace old.

The aim of conservation must not be an attempt to give back to the book the appearance that it had at the time of its creation. That would mean distorting its historical dimension. The historical patina which every old book takes on should therefore not be completely removed along with the defects. To express it more colourfully, the wounds should be healed, the scars rendered invisible where possible, and a general rejuvenation achieved. With sensitivity the right degree of rejuvenation can be reached, located somewhere between a freshness that has been preserved and a mellowness that its venerable age has imparted to it, depending on the object concerned. The ideal restoration from the aesthetic viewpoint is achieved if the book takes on the appearance that its history would have given it had it always been stored in favourable conditions and treated with the greatest care.

To move on to some detail: the treatment of paper is a particularly delicate matter. The often necessary wet treatment should combine a general cleaning process with the removal of spots of mildew and other defects, and may lighten the tone without producing a snow-white paleness. Old papers were never snow-white, and a slight yellowing suits them well as a sign of age. Particular value must also be laid on the tactile characteristics of the paper. Under no circumstances must the more or less rough surface of the paper be levelled by over-rigorous compression after the wet treatment, nor tangible relief painting or the hollowed edge of intaglio be lost.

There is less opportunity for improving the appearance of parchment. It cannot hide the age it has attained. As well as dry cleaning it, parchment should be sized if it has undulated badly as a result of damp or heat.

Conversely, the appearance of leather bindings can be much freshened by oiling the dried out, brittle binding covers, by the removal of marks, the colouring of unsightly cracks and scratches and the closing of severed joints. Great care must be taken in this work, however, to ensure that in the oiling process any embossing of the leather does not become ill-defined or spongy, and that when repositioning covers, the relief is not ironed out by over rigorous pressing.

The concept of the 'cleaning' of materials and surfaces has appeared a number of times in our deliberations. In considering the question of cleaning, it is necessary to define the difference between the historical patina that

should be preserved and dirt that should be removed. It is only possible to draw the line between the two under practical, not theoretical conditions.

As far as the aesthetic effect in book conservation is concerned, the replacement of the irreparably damaged is just as crucial as the treatment of that which can be preserved, in the case of both the binding and the body of the book. If the importance of using materials that are as similar to the original has already been stressed on technical grounds, then that principle must be reinforced here by the demand for the closest possible colour matching and for similarity to the touch. Materials that are the book's contemporary are naturally more suitable than new materials, and curators are thus well advised to build up as rich a fund as possible of old papers and uninscribed pieces of parchment. I find unacceptable the idea of imparting an artificial historical patina to colour-matched replacement papers. The same principles apply to binding restorations, which are rarely completed without some degree of replacement of the leather cover. Colour-matching requires in this instance a masterly command of the techniques of colouring leather.

A particularly controversial problem in restoration concerns retouching and reconstruction. We take both terms to mean restoration of writing, decorative artwork and pictures; retouching means the correction of smaller blemishes in an otherwise well-preserved area, whilst reconstruction means the replacement of large areas, be they whole pages complete with script and pictures or complete ornamental bindings. Retouching and reconstruction are forbidden in principle for book conservation in libraries, for the danger of forgery is too great. Nevertheless, retouching should not be seen as absolutely taboo in well-substantiated individual cases. Here I am thinking of blemishes on leaves of decorative graphics (but not graphic art), or on maps, etc. In binding restoration, the continuation of individual lines to round off the overall visual effect might be discussed. Some libraries even go so far as to retouch a seal to complete its decorative effect. In the case of Illuminated Manuscripts there is an absolute taboo even on retouching. The replacement of missing pieces of text or of whole pages of text in printed works should be avoided; likewise, the unification of sections of defective copies of a printed work to make one complete whole is quite out of the question. If copies of lost pages can be obtained, they should be kept separate from the book.

A reconstruction, in the strict sense of the word, using imitation decorative materials can be no replacement for a missing or lost binding. A plain binding which suits

the book in terms of appearance, material and bindery technique seems to me the best solution. The so-called 'historically neutral' binding poses more of a problem, as even a few decades later it will be exposed as a typical product of its time.

To sum up aesthetic demands in book conservation: "visible restoration", where every trace of the treatment is to be seen and all replacements can be clearly differentiated from the original parts, influences the book's character as an antique, and should therefore be avoided. "Invisible restoration" is a dubious proposition because it completely obscures the book's history. The type of restoration that is to be recommended is one that comes close to invisible restoration: skilled, and as inconspicuous as possible.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983

WG on the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke (WG)

134-RARE-10-E

Der Inkunabelkatalog der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek

von

Elmar Hertrich
Stellvertretender Leiter der
Handschriftenabteilung
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

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Elmar Hertrich (Federal Republic of Germany): The Incunabula Catalogue of the Bavarian State Library

With the incunabula catalogue of the Bavarian State Library, currently the Federal Republic of Germany's most extensive cataloguing and publishing project planned in the area of 15th century printed works, an intermediate goal has been reached in 1980: in this year the recording and description of the Bavarian State Library's holdings of books and broadsheets pertinent to this domain was completed. Thus, about two thirds of the total distance - at the end of which there will be an 8 volume catalogue - has been covered. Checks for completeness and a general counting have revealed that (including "post-incunabula"), 9,570 printed books, represented by ca. 16,800 copies have been listed in the draft of the catalogue. These statistics confirm what is generally already known by the specialists: This wealth of incunabula gives the Bavarian State Library along with the English and French national libraries a special place among the libraries in the world possessing incunabula. As far as numbers of copies are concerned, the Bavarian State Library leaves all other collections of incunabula far behind. Nonetheless, the Bavarian State Library is surpassed by the British Library by about 1,000 editions.

This unusual numerical discrepancy between edition and copy, which is not so great in any of the other large collections of incunabula, is not based on a capricious acquisition policy on the part of Munich librarians, but rather has its origins in historical and dynastic events, which I have briefly discussed in a bit more detail in the paper handed out to you. For our incunabula catalogue, the frequent occurrence of multiple copies results in the description of the individual characteristics of the copies in regard to their

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decoration, provenance and bindings - all points which may occasionally interest the incunabulist but which above all are of importance to scholars interested in reception, library and national history - in this catalogue receive no less weight than the two other areas of description, namely its place in literary history and the identification of the printer and dati

Despite the fact that a catalogue has been lacking up to now, t incunabula of the Bavarian State Library are no longer Terra in In this century, those men entrusted with the administration of the collection such as Ernst Freys, Karl Schottenloher and Ferd Geldner have contributed a great deal through their scholarly publications. To a still greater extent, however, awareness of the Bavarian State Library's incunabula is due to the activitie of Ludwig Hain in Munich about a century and a half ago. His "Repertorium bibliographicum"(published 1826-1838), aside from general bibliographic function, has a unique importance for the Bavarian State Library, since the descriptions marked with an asterisk and taken from books in hand, are primarily based on copies from the Munich Court Library. With its supplements by Copinger and Reichling, the "Repertorium bibliographicum" could be used not as a complete list, but nonetheless as a record of the major part of the incunabula of the Bavarian State Library and thus stands in (temporarily) for the lack of our own catalo of incunabula.

But what finally, towards the end of the 1960's, led to a decisi to make a separate catalogue for the Bavarian State Library, wa on one hand the stagnation (due to the war) of the publication

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of the GW between 1940 and 1972, and on the other hand, the scholarly demand, based on a strengthened interest in literature (not just the so-called belles lettres but also technical literature) of the late middle ages and early modern period. At the instigation of the Director General of Bavarian State Libraries of this time, Hans Striedl, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society) decided to include the Incunabula catalogue of the Bavarian State Library in its list of projects to be encouraged, and supported the undertaking from 1 April 1971 on by supplying the funds for two researchers and one secretary. The cataloguing of the largest collection of incunabula in the Federal Republic of Germany was thereby awarded a significance going far beyond the existence of an individual library. This initiative was also intended to provide inspiration and direction for the recording of the other uncatalogued collections of incunabula in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In line with the organizational plan of 1971, the cataloguing project was divided into two phases. The small team of two researchers (still having had little direct experience with incunabula) used the GW, including the "Supplements" of 1910 and the "Broadsheets" of 1914, as a base for their work. After having exhausted the published GW volumes, there followed a procedure according to places of printing and workshops based on an extant older card-index. The individual researchers could therefore, up to a point, specialize in certain printers and places of printing. This second phase of work began in 1974, after the number of researchers was raised from two to three.

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While the first stage of the project had more of an introductory nature, the second was primarily characterized by identifications of printers and problems of dating, as every incunabulist well knows. Firm boundaries regarding questions having to do with the history of printing were established by the subcommittee of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft selected to oversee the project. In general, these limits kept to the determination of the state of the research. Controversial identifications of printers and dates were restricted to explanatory notes added to the bibliographic references.

Identifications of types and more complete descriptions, following the model of the GW, were only undertaken, as is usual today, when this information was not available in any bibliographic reference. The most important incunabula repertoires were to be consulted regularly and cited in a fixed order: first of all, the basic bibliographic work GW itself with the "supplements" and "broadsheets" as well as Hain, Copinger, and Reichling. Then the most important central catalogues of incunabula: Pellechet, Polain, Indice, Goff and the national catalogues of Poland and Hungary from 1970, these were not available at the beginning of our project, and had to be added in later. The BMC is classified before Goff, and at the end, we have the works of Schreiber and Schramm on the German woodcut incunabula. Since each of these repertoires has a fixed and unchanging place due to a constant number, it is possible to establish concordances without too much trouble, not just for GW and Hain (as is usually the case), but rather for all the bibliographies and catalogues, if one makes use of computers. Whatever was consulted as far as special secondary literature is concerned (such as repertoires and

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studies of the incunabula of a country, town, workshop or type), was added to the bibliographic references without regard to a fixed order of citation.

Given the high degree of international agreement regarding the rules for cataloguing incunabula, it seems unnecessary to go into details here. Let it suffice to mention a few characteristics of the Munich catalogue. The norms for citing authors and titles follow the "Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung"(RAK). With that, one takes into consideration the system of standardization supported by IFLA and at the same time, the demands of a potential computerization. Deviations from the incunabula catalogues based on the GW are evident on a larger scale where anonymous texts are concerned. We resisted the GW principle of assigning a proper or geographic name to anonymous texts. However, efforts were made to preserve the agreement between the usual forms of standardizing titles by means of cross references.

The literary aspect as opposed to that of the history of printing is emphasized more strongly than is usually the case in incunabula catalogues. While the cataloguers of medieval manuscripts have always been involved with the identification of texts and authors, the incunabulists are satisfied with the perpetuation of the outdated state of research regarding the abovementioned questions. In his review of the first volume of GW, Ernst Schulz, in 1926, applauded the progress which the GW brought into this field; but in his praise he included a long list of suggestions for improvements in the field of literary history. The unchecked taking over of author and title from one incunabula catalogue to another is still a great temptation for a cataloguer whose attention is too singlemindedly

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directed towards the answering of questions about the history of printing. Ever since E. Schulz made his comments, it has been taken as a matter of course that such literary contributions as prefaces, letters, poems etc. may not be left out of the cataloguing procedure.

The Munich incunabula catalogue takes on the task of identifying texts and authors with full documentation, taking into account the current state of research. New attributions are no rarity here, especially in the case of supplementary texts which turn out to be excerpts from larger works. As a matter of principle, these supplementary texts are not just listed in connection with the description of composite works, but rather also contain cross references, so that they are cited individually. The possibility of authorial attributions for anonymous texts is checked regularly.

Thus, it is occasionally possible to track down authors not yet mentioned in the secondary literature. The specification of collections serves to bring together texts which are listed in different parts of the catalogue. They may contain texts which may also appear as independent bibliographic elements. Just as profitable as the identification of excerpts are the investigations into the vernacular German literature for which one must identify both the Latin models which were translated or adapted and the intermediaries into New High German. It also happens that older attributions or differences of authors had to be taken back, due to newer research.

It would have been difficult and impractical to take up questions pertaining to literary history and the history of printing during

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the first draft of the catalogue. For reasons of efficiency, and for other more practical reasons, this was not a good idea. Only after a first draft of all the holdings to be catalogued could one have a complete overview of all the texts (including the supplementary ones) to be considered. Thus, the working through of the materials from the point of view of literary history was put off until we began revising the draft of the catalogue in 1980. But already at the beginning of the cataloguing project, secondary authors (such as translators, publishers, commentators, etc) as well as literary contributors (authors of prefaces, letters, dedications, poems of praise) were noted, as far as was possible, in index entries.

It is uncontested that one of the cataloguer's specific tasks in cataloguing the incunabula of a particular collection is to describe the individual characteristics of a particular copy, including the binding and the determination of previous owners. The incunabula catalogue of the Bavarian State Library devotes more attention than is usual to the makeup of a composite work ("Kolligat"). All bibliographically independent parts of a composite work are detailed separately without regard for the century in which they were bound together. The study of a composite work gives information about the taste and scholarly and textual understanding of a former owner, even if he may belong to a later period. The possible insights into the function of an incunabulum in the historical process of dealing with spiritual or cultural tradition, should not be shortened by considering only bindings of the 15th and maybe 16th century in the description of a composite work. We regret the

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taking apart of such works in the 19th century, and are delighted when we are able to reunite (at least on paper) *dislecta membra* with the help of a handwritten table of contents or the handwritten numbering of sections or pages.

In the Bavarian State Library's incunabula catalogue's description of the first incunabulum contained in a composite work, all texts bound in before and after are listed; printed works after 1500in a short title form, following the model of the Short Title Catalogue of the British Library; incunable sections are listed with the name of the author or the main word of the title with a bibliographical reference, usually a Hain number and the individual call number of this separate section (indicated by a number with a slash). In the final editing of the catalogue, which still remains to be done, these call numbers will be replaced by a running series of numbers under which the incunable section(Beiband) is described in the catalogue. In the portion of the work being revised now, further emphasis is placed on research on former owners and the adaptation of the data on former owners into a provenance index, which defines more closely the names of people and institutions listed in the main part of the catalogue through historical and biographical information. As a matter of principle, in the process of cataloguing, simple indications of possession will be marked in a standardized way and information about changes in ownership due to purchase, inheritance, donation etc. will be quoted literally. Thus, on the one hand the extensive repetition of stereotyped Latin formulas will be avoided, and on the other hand, evaluations of sometimes detailed accounts of circumstances and order of changes in ownership don't lose any information. We

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also mentioned (and wherever possible, without expending too much effort, also identified) painted and glued in exlibris, supralibros and coats of arms. The provenances are listed in chronological order. Former owners, identified by old call numbers, etiquettes, bindings or other sources taken directly from the incunabulum are mentioned in square brackets. Also handwritten documents as well as old lists of the previous owner and printed sources are being consulted. All kinds of data about acquisition, rubrication , binding and prices are all maintained.

The indices, due to their large number and content, will fill a separate volume. The largest amount of space will be taken up by the provenance index. It will not just contain names and biographical or historical information about the previous owners, but rather also all those persons associated with the production of this particular copy(for example, illuminators, rubricators, glossers). A small subject index will be incorporated into this providing information about special aspects of the decoration of the copies (historiated initials, miniatures, supplementary images), and about indications of old prices and other details.

An index of bookbinders lists the binderies of the 15th and 16th centuries, as far as can be determined with the help of secondary literature on bindings.

A special index is planned for literary contributors and the persons indirectly associated with an edition.

A comprehensive index of printers will include not only names of printers and publishers, but also the works themselves, listed by short titles. A series of concordances for the bibliographic references will close the index.

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The compilation of the index can be accomplished by means of a copy of the catalogue parallel to the printing of the manuscript of the catalogue. Since from the beginning a conventional publication was planned, the individual volumes will appear over an extended period of time. The revision of the draft of the catalogue is still being done, but we have made a good deal of progress. As soon as this fall, the decision about which publishing house is to be entrusted with the printing will be made. If no unforseen difficulties arise, the entries of the first volume (presumably "A"-"Biblia") will be printed next year.

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983

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163-RARE-11-E

Progress Report on the ISTC

by

L. Hellinga (London, UK)

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The British Library: ISTC

by Lotte Hellinga

This is the second time that I report to the IFLA Rare Books Section on the ISTC, the machine-readable file of incunabula compiled and held at the British Library. When I first reported to you, at Leipzig in 1981, it was to announce the beginning of this project which had started some eighteen months earlier, in 1980, and which was still in an experimental stage. We had advanced sufficiently to be convinced that the mechanics of the project were feasible, and to gauge something of its potential value. I then gave you a brief outline of working methods to demonstrate the simplicity of the procedure, which I still think is one of its virtues, and to underline the difference in scope with the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Now, after two more years, we are formally in the same position, that is, the British Library still considers the project to that extent experimental in that it keeps the material as a private file; but forms of making the material public are under active consideration,while now, with more experience and after establishing a working routine, other aspects concerning the potential use of the file have come to the fore. Today I should like to consider these new aspects with you and some of the questions they raise. I would be particularly grateful for your comments at this stage of the project when, although we are preparing to change course, it is still possible to make adjustments.

I am not sure that the project is sufficiently familiar to all of you to enter into detail at once. I shall therefore give a brief sketch of the system, at the risk of repeating facts over-familiar to some of you.

The ISTC was started by keyboarding Goff's Census of incunabula in American libraries, with the generous permission of the late Dr Goff and of the Bibliographical Society of America.

The Goff-entries were restructured to conform with the input requirements of the ESTC, the Eighteenth-century English Short-title Catalogue which had been pioneered at the British LIbrary since 1977. Our primary aim was to use this base-file as an aid for bringing together in one system the incunabula in Great Britain, by conflating the records of four major collections, the British Library, Bodleian Library, Cambridge University Library and the John Rylands Library, and to add the holdings of numerous smaller libraries. In effect this means that we add British locations to books recorded by Goff because they are represented in the United States, and that we add new records in Goff format for those in Great Britain not recorded by Goff. We interfile the new records in Goff's sequence. However, we ourselves do not work in alphabetical sequence, starting with A and ending with Z, but in the 'Proctor' order, no doubt familiar to you from BMC, because this is the order in which most collections in Great Britain have arranged the registration of their incunabula. Our supplementing of Goff, or enhancing of the base-file, is therefore a patchwork. In this manner the file has grown from Goff's 13,000 records to a number that stands today at 17,650. In other words, the figure 18,000 is beckoning and may be reached by the end of this year. Hain, you may recall, brought together 16,300 entries and the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke stands at present at 10,360 published records. On this basis alone therefore, it is clear that the significance of the file transcends that of a national union catalogue.

It must at once be stressed that the records are extremely simple: like Goff's they are a skeleton of concise information in standardized form. However, added to these entries is a sequence of bibliographical references to catalogues and bibliographies, in which we aim to be extensive and bring the record up-to-date with bibliographical literature. This includes, of course, references to full descriptions. Separately we provide an acknowledgement of the primary source of information, either a published source or a copy in a collection. It must be understood that our records are

not intended to be the result of original research, but to bring together available information. Unlike its parent the ESTC, the ISTC is therefore not a bibliography but an information system that can be used as a bibliographical tool of a flexibility that is so far unknown in an incunable catalogue. For example, the machine-readable form provides the facility that the field of references can be searched on any bibliographical reference entered in it; the field of references can therefore function as a kind of perpetual concordance.

As I said before, the primary aim of the system is to provide a national cencus of incunabula in Great Britain, and in this function thecomputerized form can offer a useful service to contributing libraries by providing a print-out of the records of their incunabula. The ISTC provides therefore basic cataloguing, and the libraries concerned can concentrate, if they wish, on describing individual copies, devoting their attention to the more specialized field of the history of the collections,and of early ownership. Thus the ISTC may be an incentive for specialized cataloguing. We have been able to offer this service to libraries in Great Britain and to some libraries in Canada and in New Zealand.

This brings me to one of my main points. It was obvious from the outset that the ISTC could be applicable to other countries, and indeed from the beginning there has been an international element in the project in that the United States Census was used as base-file for recording what is present in Great Britain. Since then it has been decided to use the ISTC for maintaining the Census of incunabula in the USA. The adaptability of the system, the fact that it is possible to select records on the basis of any given element, makes it easy to overstep the boundaries imposed by a national union catalogue: limitations on material

on file can be imposed ad hoc by defining computer selections.

The advantages of going beyond the limitations imposed by a collection or a combination of collections are manifold. Yet, if this is a form of freedom, freedom, as we all should have learned, inevitably brings new responsibilities and discipline. It is these that I should like to consider with you. I shall begin with a purely practical example.

When interfiling new records in the old sequence one has to take account of what is not yet represented in the file. The position of each record is technically based on an estimate of its place relative to other records. For example, when struggling with editions of Petrus Hispanus, as I have done recently, I do not hesitate to follow Voulliéme's distinction of Cologne editions, and, since I have to put these also into sequence I incorporated those not represented in Great Britain: not represented at least, in so far as I know (and this will turn out to be a crucial point), for our knowledge of the collections is still far from perfect. In any case, I decided to incorporate them, and I did this by quoting Voulliéme, abbreviating and re-arranging his information in order to conform to the ISTC format, and I name Voulliéme as my source of information. It is of course disingenuous of me to take Voulliéme as an example, this being a bibliography of considerable age which has retained its exceptional authority. It would be equally possible to take more recent catalogues as a source of information, and that is in fact what we do, as the occasion arises. We have made extensive use of the Indice Generale in exactly the same way, in order to help identify the very large number of Italian incunabula in Great Britain; on a much smaller scale I have occasionally quoted other sources in order to complete a sequence. A good example is editions

of Donatus printed in Mainz, where in order to arrive at the correct order for fragments represented in Oxford and in the British Library I had to consult the GW, and quoted it. Thus, building up from what is recorded and published, matching records, and extending the information by quoting locations, or variants, or additional literature,one follows a topsy-turvy method of bibliography, in direct opposition to the method of recording copies, and subsequently identifying them in the bibliographical corpus. It follows that one question deserves once again consideration: is this form of quoting information still in accordance with scholarly convention? In every work of bibliographical scholarship it is normal to find a great deal of quotation. In a field of bibliography that has developed over the centuries, such as the study of incunabula, it is common practice to take over information from published bibliographical tools, to re-arrange it and to place it in a different context where it acquires a new function. This is in itself a process of critical scholarship that is generally accepted. I hope that ISTC will be part of this tradition, and I should be particularly grateful for your comments on this point.

To return to my main point, all questions seemed to revolve round new concepts of limitation and definition. By being less confined to boundaries imposed by a situation of the present, for instance a collection or modern national borders, it is possible to do more justice to the historical objects we describe in their relation to the past. There is no need to chop up textual or authorial sequences following the dictates of survival or distribution, and the same goes for sequences formed by the history of printing. There is the eternal problem in cataloguing:can you define an object you have to describe without giving at least an indication of what you do not have in your collection? Is there any sense in isolating an element in a sequence because you happen to have it? The answer is, of course, that this has sense when the emphasis falls on individual collections, their development and history. However, in a short-title catalogue this

aspect is inevitably lost. For me, therefore, speaking in the first place as a historian of texts and of printing, the answer is that there is no sense in imposing these limits on a short-title catalogue. The object one describes is always a link in a larger chain of transmission. It is therefore desirable to indicate at least in minimal fashion the existence of the complete chain. More precisely, it is desirable to introduce a strong element of bibliography in what sets out to be a catalogue, and in a system such as the ISTS this is possible. This ambiguity may be inherent in the novel notion of a bibliographical information system.

It takes some time to realize why this is possible. As we all know the computerized form of information is endlessly susceptible to improvement, correction and expansion. But only with experience one learns that this means that there is a radical difference from the perfectionism required for preparing a conventional production. For a printed book one strives after a finite result that should retain its validity for as long as possible. The production of this result always imposes a time-limit. We all know the vexation of the piece of information that comes in right after the point of no return, when no printer can be induced to accept any more changes. 'A bibliography is never finished' we write piously in prefaces or reviews, as a preamble to additional information which nevertheless runs the risk of being lost. And, indeed, bibliography is never finished. However, when we deal with a computerized form our reaction is different: we joyfully incorporate the additional information, or better still, invite our critics to do so. In consequence one remains on the road towards a result without necessarily achieving it. What has changed is not the concept of the final result, or our standard of perfectionism, but our relation to the time-span in which to achieve it. Thus it is possible to exchange information, or present the file to others, long before anything approaching completion is achieved, of

whatever object is sought. And there is again the same crucial point: the object can be defined and re-defined, as requirements vary with time.

This does not mean that all rules are off. In the ISTC some rules are certainly imposed, others are developing. One limitation strictly adhered to is that an edition will only be recorded if printed in the fifteenth century or quoted as such in incunable literature. Another, which is really limiting, but which is so far dictated by the pragmatic nature of the project, is that a record is always based on the existence of one or more copies, and not only on a reference in literature. And finally, once we envisage publication we shall have to indicate precisely on what sources the file is based, which section is completed at that time, which is not, in order to define what to expect at a certain moment in time, and what not to expect from the file.

Presenting an intermediate state of one's work, in full awareness of its imperfections, is a salutary experience: it is an invitation to others to amend and expand, and it brings one's own contribution into perspective. There is yet another way in which the system can remind you that there is no such thing as having the last word, and that is in recording varying opinion. Different ascriptions to presses, dates, places of printing, authors and so forth, can all be recorded and they can be searched. To take a recent example, a book formerly assigned to Nuremberg, now to Strasburg, can be recorded as such and a search on the computer under either of these places will produce the record which has a note referring to the relevant literature. The ISTC does not arbitrate, merely record, although some editorial preference may be expressed in the arrangement. It is possible in this way to record diversity of opinion, and scholarly discussion, and more important to gain insight

into how knowledge is gradually built up. In principle it would be possible to extend the system with older literature and thus to increase its historical dimension. But this has to remain a matter of future development, when at a more advanced stage of the project there will perhaps be less pressure from urgent priorities.

These reflexions may be commonplace to your average data-base specialist, but I suspect that I am not the only incunabulist to whom they are new. Moreover, I think that by its long history and extensive literature the study of incunabula offers unusually interesting and varied material. Mining this field with new methods may bring rich rewards in terms of the general study of the late fifteenth century. In order to explore the requirements other disciplines may have, and also what other disciplines may have to contribute, the British Library plans to organize an international seminar next year, at the end of May, where we hope to bring together incunabulists and those specialists who may be expected to use the system and who could contribute to it either directly or indirectly. We are thinking of textual historians, students of the history of ideas, art historians and other students of specialist subjects. This will lead directly to facing the problems of subject-indexing. I hope that for now I have given you some impression of how an information system such as the ISTC may give new direction to our thinking, and I shall look forward to a much more extensive discussion of questions is raises next year in May. In the meantime the British Library will be most grateful for your comments on the project as a whole, or on specific points.

Bertrandi, Petrus
Libellus de iurisdictione ecclesiastica contra Petrum de Cugneriis
Paris : Johann Philippi, 2 Apr. 1495. 4°
HC(+ Add) 3002; Pell 2251; Polain(B) 3974(II); Oates 3096; IGI 1620; Pr 8239; BMC VIII 148 (II); GW 4179
BL : G.1399 = IB.40476a; IB.40476
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc.275; Beattie(1)p.188); Lincoln CL
USA loc. : BMawrCL; ChL; FolgSL; HarvCL; HEHL; LC(T); PhF(W)L; PML; SoMethUL; UIIIL; YUL.- EHLS
* Copy notes BL : IB.40476 is imperfect, wanting sheet bI
Ex: Goff B516
1b00516000

Biblia latina, 42 lines
[Mainz : Printer of the 42-line Bible (Johann Gutenberg and Peter Schoeffer), about 1455]. f° Royal Folio
H 3031*; Pell 2265; DeR(M) 34; Sajó-Soltesz 610; Oates 14; Pr 56; BMC I 17; Polain(B) 640 and suppl.; Sheppard 15-17; IBP 982; GW 4201; Fac.: Insel-Verlag, Leipzig, 1913-14, reprint New York, 1960; Idion-Verlag, München, 1979, with a census of copies by I. Hubay
BL : C.9.d.3,4 = IC.55; G.12226 = IC.56; IC.56a
British loc. : Cambridge UL (Hub.22); Edinburgh NLS (Inc.I; Hub.26); Eton College (Hub.23); London, Lambeth Palace Library (vol.II; vellum; Hub.20); Manchester JRL 3069 (Hub.25); Oxford Bodl. (Hub.24); fragment of 2 leaves
USA loc. : ELDML (vol.I; Hub.45); HarvCL (Hub.40); HEHL (vellum, wanting 2 leaves; Hub.36); InUL(vol.II,1.p.; Hub.46/3); LC (vellum; Hub. 35); NYPL (imp.; Hub.42); PML (3, 1 on vellum, imp.; Hub.37; 2 on paper, Hub.38 and 44, the latter imp.); YUL (Hub.41); UtexL (Hub.39); JHSch (imp.; Hub.43); For single leaves see Goff and Hubay.
Other loc. : Mons UL (imp.;Hub.1); Göttingen UB (Hub.2); Berlin SPK (vellum, imp.; Hub.3); Fulda LB (vol.1, vellum, Hub.4); München SB (Hub.5); Frankfurt (Main) StUB (Hub.6); Aschaffenburg HB (imp.; Hub.7); Mainz, GbM (2, both imp. Hub.8 and 9); Stuttgart LB (imp.; Hub.10); Trier SB (Hub.11); Immenhausen (deposit Kassel SB; imp.; Hub.12); Copenhagen RL (imp.Hub.13); Leipzig UB (vellum, imp.Hub.14); Paris BN (2, 1 on vellum, Hub.15; 1 on paper, Hub 17); Bibl. Mazarine (Hub.16); St.Omer BM (imp.; Hub.18); Vienna ONB (Hub.27); Pelplin SemB (Hub.28); Lisbon BN (Hub.29); Genève (Cologny), Bodm. (imp.; Hub.30); Burgos (imp.; Hub.31); Sevilla, UL (vol.2; Hub.32); Vatican BA (2, 1 on vellum, imp.; Hub.33;1 on paper, imp.; Hub.34)
Copy notes BL : IC.56 is a copy printed on vellum; IC.56a is leaf [DD]7 from another vellum copy
Ex: Goff B526
1b00526000

Biblia latina
Mainz : Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, 14 Aug. 1462.* f° Royal Folio
HC 3050*; Pell 2281; DeR(M) 79; Oates 22-26; IGI 1632; Pr 79; BMC I 22; GW 4204; Sheppard 31-35
BL : C.7.d.13,14 = IC.101; IC.102; G.12232 = IC.103; C.6.d.15 = IC.104
British loc. : Cambridge UL (vol 1 imperfect; vell. Leaves from other copies), Peterhouse (vol.2; vell); Chatsworth; Edinburgh NLS (Inc.1.3; single leaf, vell); Liverpool UL (1 leaf); Manchester JRL 3070 (vell); Oxford Bodl. (2, 1 vell); Warrington Municipal Library (2 leaves only)
USA loc. : ChL(DeR 79.97) (New Testament only); CHPL (DeR 79.12, vell); ELDML(vell); GTSL(DeR 79.61); HEHL(DeR 70.10); JCBL(DeR 79.60, vell); LC(4 ff, vell); LC(R) (DeR 79.13); NYPL(2) (DeR 79.58, vell; 59); PML(DeR 79.9, vell). YUL (2 ff. paper 2 ff. vell); SoMethUL (vell) -JHSch(DeR 79.96, vell; also 6 ff on paper). -[HPK]
Copy notes BL : IC.103 is a copy of vol.II only; IC.104 is a copy of the New Testament only (leaves 385-481); IC.102 and IC.104 on vellum
Ex: Goff B529
1b00529000

Biblia latina
Mainz : Peter Schoeffer, 24 Feb. 1472. f° Royal Folio
The date in the colophon is 'In vigilia Mathie'. In a leap year St. Matthew was often observed on 25 Feb.; in other years on 24 Feb. (Grotefend)
HC 3052*; Pell 2283; Polain(B) 643; Oates 31; Pr 98; BMC I 28; GW 4211(23 Feb.); IGI VI 1636-A; Sheppard 52
BL : IC.168; G.12231 = IC.169
British loc. : Aberystwyth NLW; Cambridge UL, Trinity College (fragment), Trinity Hall, Winchester College (imperfect); Glasgow UL (Hunterian); Edinburgh NLS (Inc.2); Manchester JRL 12701; Oxford Bodl.
USA loc. : CHPL; GTSL; InUL; NYPL; SoMethUL.- AH; JHSch; NHS
Copy notes BL : IC.169 is imperfect, wanting leaves 1, 5, 6 and 242
Ex: Goff B536
1b00536000

Biblia latina
Venice : Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn and Nicolaus de Frankfordia, 1475. f°
HC 3054*; Pell 2284; IGI 1642; Pr 4163; BMC V 193; GW 4216
BL : IB.19845
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc.120; imperfect, wanting f.2)
USA loc. : ABSL; ChL; EUL; GetCL(-); GTSL; NYPL; PML; SoMethUL; StChSL; StPatSL; UIIIL; UMichL(-). - AH; AMG(-); [B & M]; UTexL
Ex: Goff B541
1b00541000

Selection 'Edinburgh NLS' in British loc.

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Perottus, Nicolaus
Rudimenta grammatices
Venice : Jacobus Britannicus, Brixiensis (Johannes and Gregorius Gregorii, de Forlivio), 12 Nov. 1484. 4°
The colophon dates this book 1474
H 12673; Baroncelli 270; IGI 7470
BL : IB.22658
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc. 153) Ex: IGI
1p00319800

Perottus, Nicolaus
Rudimenta grammatices
Paris : Pierre Levet, 4 May 1489. 4°
Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde Dritte Folge I, p.101 (Pegg 79)
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc.259.5; Pegg 79) Ex: E
1p00325250

Perottus, Nicolaus
Rudimenta grammatices. Add: Lucinus Conagus, Carmen
[Milan : Leonardus Pachel, about 1494]. 4°
Accurti, Aliae Ed. saec. XV, 57; IGI 7486
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc. 224; Beattie (1) p.182; wanting first leaf) Ex: IGI
1p00328500

Persius Flaccus, Aulus
Satyrae. (Comm: Bartholomaeus Fontius)
Venice : Baptista de Tortis, 6 Dec. 1482. f°
HC 12721*; Mor(P) 25; IGI 7496 Pr 4616; BMC V 322
BL : IB.21338
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc.147.3; Pegg 59)
USA loc. : HarvCL ; LC(2) ; StanUL (Schedel's copy) ; UCalBL
Ex: Goff P344
1p00344000

Persius Flaccus, Aulus
Satyrae. (Comm: Johannes Britannicus and Bartholomaeus Fontius). Ed: Bartholomaeus Merula
Venice : Joannes Tacuinus, de Tridino, 14 Feb. 1494-95. f°
HC 12738; Mor(P) 41; Oates 2107; Essling 794; Sander 5563; IGI 7505; Pr 5429; BMC V 529
BL : IB.24033
British loc. : Cambridge UL; Edinburgh NLS (Inc.182)
USA loc. : AugCL; ColUL; HarCL; HEHL; LC; ManCL; PealL; UCalLAL; WArtFL; YUL. - [B&M]; UTexL; UIllL
Ex: Goff P356
1p00356000

Selection: 'Edinburgh NLS' in British loc.

Persius Flaccus, Aulus
Satyrae. (Comm: Lucius Annaeus Cornutus, Johannes Britannicus, and Bartholomaeus Fontius)
Venice : Joannes Tacuinus, de Tridino, 4 Nov. 1499
Also recorded as : [16th c]. f°
HC 12744*; Mor(P) 47; Essling 796; Sander 5565; Pr 5460; BMC VII 1209 [16th c], and BMC V xlix [describing a copy with an internal date of June 1507] ;IGI 7511
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc.184; not BMC V xlix)
USA loc. : UIllL; ColUL; BPubL; CornUL; HarvCL; HEHL(2) [not BMC V xlix]; LC [not BMC V xlix]; UCalLAL; YUL. - FVdeB; InUL(internal date of 1507) P&JG[LR] Ex: Goff P362
1p00362000

Petrarca, Francesco
Opera (Ed: Sebastian Brant?)
Basel : Johann Amerbach, 1496. f°
In some copies leaves 57-60 are bound after leaf 192
HC 12749, Fiske p. 1; Polain(B) 3059; Oates 2791; IGI7564; Pr 7608; BMC III 757
BL : IB.37389; 86.k.13 = IB.37391
British loc. : Aberdeen UL; Cambridge UL; Edinburgh NLS (Inc.58; Bird 2493)
USA loc. : InLL; AmBML; BMawrCL; BMedL; ColUL; InUL; NYPL; CornUL(3); DarCL; FolgSL; HemPL; HarvCL(2); HEBL(2); HL(B); EYUL; HPL; BnUL; JWGL; LaPortL; LC(2); LC(T); MexBN; MiCL; NewL; PML; PrinUL; UChiL; UCinL; UMichL(2); UMinL; UNCal; UnTSL; UIllL; VIIUL; WArtGL; WellCL; YUL; YU(M)L(-).-MNB; [B&M]; DJMcW; HCLip; P&JG
Other loc. : Montreal, McGUL; Paris, BN, ENS Ex: Goff P365
1p00365000

Petrarca, Francesco
Bucolicum carmen (Comm: Benevenuto Imolensis)
[Venice : Simon Bevilaqua, undated]. f°
For note on dating see Goff
HCR 12829; Fiske p. 3 & 4; IGI IV p. 243[1503]
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (RB.m.31, formerly Inc.180.5; Pegg 64)
USA loc. : CornUL ; FolgSL ; HarvCL ; HEHL ; LC(T) ; NewL ; StLCL ; UChiL(2) ; UNCaL ; WArtGL. - CFB Ex: Goff P370
1p00370000

Petrarca, Francesco
Vite dei Pontifici e Imperatori Romani
Florence : Apud Sanctum Jacobum di Ripoli, [not after 3 Feb.]1478-79. f°
HC (+ Add) 12809*; Fiske p. 191; Pr 6102; IGI 7563; BMC VI 623
BL : C.14.b.6 = IB.27046a; IB.27046
British loc. : Edinburgh NLS (Inc.208)
USA loc. : AmBML ; CornUL ; HarvCl ; HEHL ; LC ; PML ; WArtGL ; YUL. - FBA ; [JFF]
Copy notes BL : IB.27046 is imperfect, wanting the first leaf Ex: Goff P420
1p00420000

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Donatus, Aelius
Ars minor
[Mainz : Type of the 36-line Bible, undated]. 4°
28-line edition
DeR(M) 15; GW 8688
Other loc. : München SB (leaves 4/9, fragments) Ex: GW 1d00315600

Donatus, Aelius
Ars minor
[Mainz : Type of the 36-line Bible, undated]
28 line edition
R 160; DeR(M) 24; GW 8689
USA loc. : ColU(P)L(F. 12, lines 4-28, left; vell) Ex: Goff D316 1d00316000

Donatus, Aelius
Ars minor
[Mainz : Type of the 36-line Bible, undated]. 4°
28-line edition
GW 8690
Other loc. : Augsburg SB (fragments of leaf 10) Ex: GW 1d00316050

Donatus, Aelius
Ars minor
[Mainz : Type of the 36-line Bible, about 1455]. f°
30-line edition
C 2075; BMC I 16; GW 8691; PR 62; DeR(M) 16.1.3; Voull(B) 1512,11; Sheppard 21
BL : IC.68
British loc. : Oxford Bodl.(2 leaves) Ex: BMC 1d00316100

Donatus, Aelius
Ars minor
[Mainz : Type of the 36-line Bible, undated]. 4°
30-line edition
GW 8692
Other loc. : Karlsruhe LB (8 leaves) Ex: GW 1d00316150

Donatus, Aelius
Ars minor
[Mainz : Type of the 36-line Bible (Johann Gutenberg?), undated
30 line edition
Goff Suppl. D 316a; DeR(M) 17; GW 8693
USA loc. : CJ (F.2 & II, vell) Ex: Goff 1d00316200

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Section Rare and precious books

10-RARE-1-G

Der gegenwärtige Stand der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich

Von

Otto M A Z A L

Direktor der Handschriften- und Inkunabelsammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek Wien

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Otto M a z a l

Der gegenwärtige Stand der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich

Der Stand der Erschließung der Handschriftenfonds in österreichischen Bibliotheken ist sehr unterschiedlich. Gänzlich unerschlossene Fonds stehen neben gut bearbeiteten, alte Kataloge neben modernen General- und Spezialkatalogen, Teilkataloge neben nur lokal benützbaren Hilfsmitteln. Die österreichischen Bibliotheken dürfen sich rühmen, eine Fülle historischen Quellenmaterials und insbesondere einen reichen Fundus an mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Handschriften, an Autographen und Nachlässen zu besitzen. Die Tatsache, daß es aber noch zahlreiche nicht oder nur mangelhaft erschlossene Handschriftenfonds gibt und daß alte Katalogwerke, so zweckdienlich sie zur Zeit ihrer Abfassung gewesen sein mögen, den modernen Anforderungen der historisch orientierten Wissenschaften nicht mehr genügen können, hat bereits in der Fachwelt Anstoß zu neuen Initiativen gegeben, mögen sie auch angesichts des noch der Bearbeitung harrenden Materials als relativ gering anzusehen sein. Es sei an dieser Stelle daran erinnert, daß in verschiedenen Ländern seit geraumer Zeit Unternehmungen im Laufen sind, den Nachholbedarf an modernen General- und Spezialkatalogen einigermaßen zu erfüllen. Man denke etwa an das unter den Auspizien der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft vorangetriebene Projekt der Katalogisierung von Handschriftenbibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, an den Generalkatalog der italienischen Handschriftenbibliotheken oder an das vom Comité international de Paléographie inaugurierte Unternehmen der Erfassung der datierten Handschriften.

Der Beginn der Betrachtung des Standes der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich sei mit der Analyse der Erfassung der Bestände der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek gemacht. Die Handschriften- und Inkunabelsammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek

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hat bereits eine jahrhundertelange Tradition in der Katalogisierung hinter sich; die historischen Kataloge, zumeist handgeschriebene Katalogwerke, die die einzelnen gewachsenen Fonds erfassen, füllen zahlreiche Stellmeter in den Regalen der Magazine. Ein Markstein in der Erfassung des Bestandes an abendländischen Codices wurde bereits im 19. Jahrhundert gesetzt, nachdem die bis dahin systematisch oder nach Provenienzen aufgestellten Fonds nach dem Numerus currens aufgestellt worden waren. Das monumentale Werk der "Tabulae codicum manu scriptorum praeter Graecos et orientales in Bibliotheca Palatina asservatorum" (1), dessen zehn Hauptbände zwischen 1864 und 1899 erschienen und denen sich ein Supplementband 1912 anschloß, hat durch seine Materialerschließung zum Aufschwung der historischen Wissenschaften in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts wesentlich beigetragen und ist noch heute nicht ersetzt. In Band 1 bis 8 sind die abendländischen Handschriften des alten Fonds von Signatur 1 bis 15500 katalogisiert; ihnen schließen sich zwei Bände von Musikhandschriften an. Der Schwerpunkt lag den Intentionen der Zeit entsprechend auf der inhaltlichen Darbietung; stand doch das philologische Interesse durchaus im Vordergrund. Freilich war auch die Inhaltserschließung relativ knapp. In der Regel werden die einzelnen Autoren und Titel bzw.Sachtitel vorgeführt; wo es nötig erschien, werden die Incipit und Explicit verzeichnet. Der lateinischen Sprache des Kataloges entsprechend werden viele anonyme oder volkssprachige Titel in lateinischer Umschreibung vorgeführt. Die Angaben über die kodikologischen Gegebenheiten beschränkten sich auf Beschreibstoff, Umfang, Format und Datierung. Wenn Sammelhandschriften gar nicht oder nur ungenügend differenziert sind, wenn Autorenzuschreibungen mangelhaft sind und wenn auf die Vernachlässigung jeglicher eingehenderen äußeren Beschreibung hingewiesen wird, dann sind damit schon Mängel aus heutiger Sicht vermerkt, die dem verdienstvollen Unternehmen anhaften. Das Desideratum einer Neubearbeitung der "Tabulae" ist

in der Fachwelt bereits mehrfach unterstrichen worden. Die Indices der Tabulae vermitteln zudem keinen vollständigen Zugang zum Material; sie beschränken sich auf Indices der Autoren, zu denen kein sachlicher Zugriff möglich ist, und einen sachlich gegliederten Index operum anonymorum in jedem Band.

Als die Katalogisierung der Tabulae-Handschriften 1899 mit dem zehnten Band der Tabulae zu einem vorläufigen Abschluß gekommen war, hatte sich der Bestand inzwischen bereits derart vermehrt, daß der Katalog längst nicht mehr vollständig war. Im Jahre 1910 entschloß man sich, eine neue Signaturenreihe für die in lateinischer Schrift geschriebenen Codices zu eröffnen, der man die Bezeichnung "Series nova " gab. Dieser Bestand ist zum gegenwärtigen Zeitpunkt auf über 25.000 Nummern angewachsen; einige kleinere Gruppen daraus wurden an die Musik- und die Theatersammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek abgegeben. Die Katalogisierung der "Series nova" sollte - von einem Index der ersten 1600 Nummern im Jahre 1912 abgesehen - erst zur Aufgabe der unmittelbaren Gegenwart werden. Vor Inangriffnahme der Arbeit an der Drucklegung der ersten Series-nova-Bände mußte ein Konsens über die Methode moderner Katalogisierung gefunden werden. Im Zuge der Vorarbeiten, die zu Beginn der sechziger Jahre einsetzten, wurde ein Modell erstellt, das sich an neueren Katalogen von Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, der Schweiz und Deutschlands orientierte. Der augenscheinliche Fortschritt lag in der eingehenden Erfassung der kodikologischen Gegebenheiten und der differenzierten Aufschlüsselung des Inhaltes; eine wesentliche Verbesserung des Zugriffs zum Material brachten die Register, geteilt in Initienregister und umfängliche Kreuzregister für Personen, Titel, Orte und Sachbegriffe; auch die wichtigen Fakten der kodikologischen Gegebenheiten (Schrift, Buchmalerei, Ikonographie, Einbände, Vorbesitzer) fanden Eingang. Die drei ersten von Otto Mazal und Franz Unterkircher gemeinsam erstellten Katalogbände erschienen in den Jahren 1963, 1965 und 1967;

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der vierte, von Otto Mazal allein verfaßte Band, der die Beschre
gen bis zur Codexnummer Ser.n.4800 vorangetrieben hatte, erschie
1975 (2). Durch die Arbeitsbelastung des Direktors der Handschri
sammlung und seiner Mitarbeiter entstand eine größere Unterbrech
der Bearbeitung des Fonds; ein neuerlicher Schwerpunkt wird daher
auf dessen Erschließung in den kommenden Jahren zu legen sein, w
bereits an dieser Stelle zu betonen ist, daß im Rahmen eines noch
erwähnenden Projektes des Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftli
Forschung und der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1
neue Richtlinien für die Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich
durch Otto Mazal aufgestellt wurden, auf deren Grundlage auch di
weitere Arbeit an den Series-nova-Bänden geleistet werden wird.

Für einzelne Bereiche der abendländischen Handschriften der
Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek liegen Spezialkataloge vor, d
nicht zuletzt angesichts des nicht mehr genügenden Niveaus der
Tabulae codicum eingehenderen Zugriff zum jeweiligen Quellenmater
bieten. Als ältester dieser Teilkataloge ist ein Gesamtverzeichni
der spanischen, portugiesischen und katalanischen Handschriften z
nennen (3). Einen großen Fortschritt für die Germanistik brachte
Werk von Hermann Menhardt über die alt- und mittelhochdeutschen u
frühneuzeitlichen deutschen Handschriften (4). Den slawischen Han
schriften in lateinischer Schrift ist ein Katalog von Karl Schwar
berg gewidmet (5).

Einen erfreulichen Fortschritt hat die Erschließung der griech
schen Handschriften der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek genom
Der mit über 1000 Codices für die Geschichte der griechischen und
byzantinischen Literatur sehr bedeutsame Fonds war weit ins 20.Jah
hundert hinein lediglich durch einen historischen Katalog des 17.
Jahrhunderts zugänglich, Daniel Nessels Werk, das seinerseits auf
den Ergebnissen der Erschließungsarbeit von Peter Lambeck aufgeba

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direktor an der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek, hatte in den fünfziger Jahren mit der Erschließung des bis dahin gänzlich unbekannten Fonds der griechischen Neuerwerbungen, des sogenannten "Supplementum graecum", begonnen; die Frucht dieser Arbeit war ein 1957 erschienener Band in der Reihe der Biblosschriften (7). Auch nach seiner Berufung an die Universität setzte Herbert Hunger die Arbeit an den griechischen Handschriften fort; im Verlauf der Arbeit zog er seinen Schüler Otto Kresten heran. Mit dem gegenwärtigen Stand sind die Codices historici, philosophici et philologici, medici, iuridici, theologici graeci 1 - 1oo neu erschlossen; der Band mit der zweiten Zenturie der Theologici graeci ist im Druck (8).

In erfreulicher Weise ist der ansehnliche Fonds der über 200 slawischen Handschriften in glagolitischer und kyrillischer Schrift der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek im Rahmen eines Gesamtkataloges dieser Handschriftengruppe in Österreich beschrieben, wobei der Fonds der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek naturgemäß den größten Teil ausmacht; vereinzelte Handschriften stammen aus folgenden Bibliotheken: Universitätsbibliothek Wien, Bibliothek der Mechitharisten-Congregation in Wien, Zentralarchiv des Deutschen Ordens, Schottenstift in Wien, Studienbibliothek in Linz, Bibliothek der Gesellschaft für Ost- und Südostkunde, Zentralbibliothek der Wiener Franziskanerprovinz in Graz, Benediktinerstift Admont, Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Franziskanerkonvent in Güssing. Der Katalog, erarbeitet von Gerhard Birkfellner, ist in systematischer Weise gemäß dem Inhalt der berücksichtigten Handschriften aufgebaut und analysiert insbesondere die Texte mit philologischer Akribie, nicht ohne auch die kodikologischen Gegebenheiten eingehend zu würdigen (9).

Die Handschriftensammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek besitzt einen nicht unansehnlichen Fonds hebräischer Codices, für den bereits ein älterer Spezialkatalog von Arthur Zacharias Schwarz vorliegt (1o). Auch dieser Katalog ist systematisch angelegt und legt den Schwerpunkt auf die philologische Analyse der Texte; kurze

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kodikologische Angaben folgen in Petitdruck der Aufschließung des Inhaltes. Angesichts zahlreicher inzwischen einsignierter hebräisch Fragmente wie einiger Neuerwerbungen wäre eine Ergänzung nützlich.

Dank der seit dem 16. Jahrhundert einsetzenden und im 19. Jahrhundert kulminierenden, aber bis zur Gegenwart fortgesetzten Erwerbung islamischer Handschriften arabischer, persischer und türkischer Provenienz ist ein Fonds von über 3000 Codices erwachsen, gegliedert in Untergruppen wie Alter Fonds, Neuer Fonds, Historia Osmanica, Fonds Glaser und Codices mixti. Während die ersten vier der genannten Untergruppen als abgeschlossen zu betrachten sind, werden alle Neuerwerbungen nunmehr ausschließlich dem Fonds der Codices mixti zugewiesen. Nach älteren und unbefriedigenden Vorarbeiten hat Gustav Flügel im 19. Jahrhundert ein dreibändiges Monumentalwerk vorgelegt, das damals zu den modernsten Orientaliakatalogen zählte (11). Der Katalog ist nach Sachgebieten aufgebaut, innerhalb deren die drei berücksichtigten Sprachen vermengt sind. Ähnlich wie in den Tabulae ist der Schwerpunkt ein eindeutiger philologischer;die Analyse und oft auch die Kommentierung und Paraphrasierung des Inhaltes steht im Vordergrund. Hingegen ist die Beschreibung des Äußeren mangelhaft und unvollständig; Fakten wie Datierung wird man oft vergeblich suchen. Eine Neubearbeitung wäre ein dringendes Desiderat; neue Richtlinien in Anlehnung an die Richtlinien der abendländischen Handschriften wurden bereits ausgearbeitet. Auch ist die Lücke zwischen Flügels Katalog und der Gegenwart nur zum Teil geschlossen. Erst die arabischen Neuerwerbungen von 1868 bis 1968 sind aufgearbeitet (12). Im neuen Katalog von Helene Loebenstein wurde die Zählung von Flügel fortgesetzt und der Aufbau ebenfalls systematisch angelegt; trotz der Knappheit der Beschreibung ist die Erschließung des Inhaltes wie die des Äußeren der Handschriften ausgewogen. Ein von Smail Balić bearbeiteter Katalog der türkischen Neuerwerbungen seit 1868 wird zum Druck gegeben.

Die Handschriftensammlung ist reich an kleineren Fonds von kon-

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tischen, syrischen, georgischen, äthiopischen, armenischen, indischen und indonesischen, chinesischen, japanischen, mongolischen und altamerikanischen Handschriften. Hier ist die Katalogsituation sehr unterschiedlich; die meisten der Fonds harren noch der Bearbeitung, andere sind in selbständigen Publikationen älteren Datums oder Fachartikeln aufgeschlüsselt (13).

Einen reichen wissenschaftlichen Ertrag brachte ein neues Projekt der Beschreibung der illuminierten Handschriften der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek. Die Österreichische Nationalbibliothek hatte den Vorzug, die Beschreibungen eines umfangreichen Teile ihres Bestandes an Dokumenten der Buchmalerei bereits in den zwanziger und dreißiger Jahren durch die Lebensarbeit von Hermann Julius Hermann erhalten zu haben (14). In dem monumentalen Werk sind sämtliche abendländischen Handschriften bis in die Epoche der Romanik erfaßt; für französische Handschriften lagen bereits Beschreibungen für die Zeit der frühen Gotik und für die italienischen Handschriften Beschreibungen für die Gotik und Renaissance vor. Die Bearbeitung der französischen, niederländischen, flämischen und deutschen Handschriften der Gotik und Renaissance stand noch aus. Franz Unterkircher hatte in einem zweibändigen Werk in den fünfziger Jahren einen Gesamtüberblick über die illuminierten Handschriften und Drucke der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek gegeben, um dem erwähnten Mangel abzuhelfen und einen ersten Zugriff zum Gesamtbestand zu liefern, der natürlich keinen Spezialkatalog ersetzen konnte, aber, durch Register unterstützt, einen ersten Überblick lieferte (15). Das im zweiten Weltkrieg unterbrochene Unternehmen des Beschreibenden Verzeichnisses der illuminierten Handschriften in Österreich hat eine Belebung erfahren. Otto Pächt hat, unterstützt von seinen Assistentinnen Dagmar Thoss und Ulrike Jenni, die Bearbeitung der französischen, holländischen und flämischen Schule übernommen. Inzwischen ist die Erfassung sämtlicher

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französischer illuminierter Handschriften der Gotik und Renaissance in zwei Bänden abgeschlossen (16). Ebenso sind die Codices der Holländischen Schule erfaßt (17). Der erste Band der Flämischen Schule erschließt einen Teil eines der bedeutendsten Fonds dieser Schule in Europa (18). Die neuen Kataloge haben naturgemäß ihren Schwerpunkt in der Analyse der Miniaturen und dem stilistischen Kommentar, geben aber auch für die philologische Erschließung des Inhaltes und die kodikologische Beschreibung des Äußeren mehr Material ab als ihre Vorgänger. Im gleichen Projekt werden auch die orientalischen illuminierten Handschriften der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek von Dorothea Duda beschrieben; der erste Band mit der Beschreibung der persischen illuminierten Handschriften ist abgeschlossen und in Druck gegangen.

Zu erwähnen ist auch die rege Mitarbeit Österreichs am internationalen Projekt der datierten Handschriften. Das österreichische Mitglied des Comité international de Paléographie, Franz Unterkircher, hat unter Mitarbeit von Assistenten die datierten Handschriften in lateinischer Schrift der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek bis zum Jahre 1600 in vier Teilbänden publiziert, womit einer der gewichtigsten einschlägigen Fonds Österreichs zur Gänze erschlossen ist(19). Die Angaben über die einzelnen Handschriften sind hier naturgemäß knapp, da der Schwerpunkt auf der Hervorhebung, Beschreibung und Illustrierung der datierten Teile der Handschriften liegt, da ja der Zweck des Unternehmens die Gewinnung von Vergleichsmaterial zur Entwicklung der lateinischen Schrift darstellt. Nach der Beendigung der Arbeit an den Beständen der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek hat das Unternehmen weiter ausgegriffen; der Bestand an datierten Handschriften in Wiener Bibliothek außerhalb der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek wurde von Franz Lackner und Heidelinde Horninger erschlossen (20). Mit diesem Band sind erfaßt:das Zentralarchiv des Deutschen Ordens, das Diözesanarchiv, der Dominikanerkonvent, das

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Erzbischöfliche Priesterseminar, das Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, das Kunsthistorische Museum, der Minoritenkonvent, das Niederösterreichische Landesarchiv, das Schottenstift, das Theresianum und die Universitätsbibliothek Wien. Das Unternehmen hat inzwischen bereits über Wien hinausgegriffen; als erster Band mit der Beschreibung der datierten Handschriften aus Bibliotheken der österreichischen Bundesländer liegt der Katalog der einschlägigen Codices der Universitätsbibliothek Graz aus der Feder von Maria Mairold vor (21). Bibliotheken in Niederösterreich und der Steiermark werden derzeit durchforscht.

Mit gelegentlichen Bemerkungen wurde bereits auf ein langjähriges Projekt angespielt, das seit dem Jahre 1973 zur Belebung der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich wesentlich beigetragen hat. Ein gesamtösterreichisches Unternehmen zu initiieren, war 1972 die Absicht von Otto Mazal, dem Direktor der Handschriftensammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek, und Ingo Reiffenstein, Ordinarius für Germanistik an der Universität Salzburg. Über Anträge der Genannten an den Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung wurden Mittel ausgeschüttet, mit deren Hilfe nicht nur der nötige Sachaufwand bestritten, sondern auch Mitarbeiter angestellt werden konnten, die nach einer ersten Ausbildung an der Handschriftensammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek hauptsächlich in Klosterbibliotheken eingesetzt wurden.

An der Bibliothek des Benediktinerstiftes Kremsmünster arbeitete seit 1973 Hauke Fill, in der Bibliothek des Zisterzienserstiftes Zwettl seit 1973 Joachim Rössl, ab September 1975 unterstützt von Charlotte Ziegler. In der Bibliothek des Benediktinerstiftes Sankt Peter in Salzburg waren seit 1973 Gerold Hayer und Annemarie Mühlböck tätig, zu denen später Dagmar Kratochwill und Peter Wind stießen. Die Handschriftenbibliothek des Augustiner Chorherrenstiftes Klosterneuburg wird seit September 1974 von Alois Haidinger katalogisiert. Die Kommission für Schrift- und Buchwesen des Mittelalters der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften unter dem Vorsitz

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ihres Präsidenten, Herbert Hunger, übernahm die Aufgabe der Koordinierung. Nach verschiedenen organisatorischen und personellen Veränderung wurde das Projekt der gesamten Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich für die Zeitspanne von 1979 bis 1982 unter dem Titel "Handschriftenkunde und Buchgeschichte des Mittelalters" vom Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung als Schwerpunktsprogramm getragen, dem als Subprojekte die Kataloge der lateinischen, der deutschen, der datierten und der illuminierten Handschriften unterstellt wurden. Ab 1983 ist die Arbeit wieder auf Einzelanträge angewiesen. Als erste Frucht der langjährigen Bemühungen erschien 1982 der Katalog der deutschen Handschriften des Mittelalters des Erzstiftes Sankt Peter in Salzburg , bearbeitet von Gerold Hayer unter Heranziehung mehrerer Mitarbeiter(22). Im Druck befinden sich der erste Band des Kataloges der Handschriften des Benediktinerstiftes Kremsmünster, beinhaltend die Handschriften von den Anfängen des Skriptoriums bis in die Epoche des Abtes Friedrich von Aich (ca,8oo-1325), bearbeitet von Hauke Fill; des weiteren der erste Band der Handschriften des Augustiner Chorherrenstiftes Klosterneuburg mit der Beschreibung der Codices Claustroneoburgenses 1 - 100,bearbeitet von Alois Haidinger; zum Druck eingereicht ist der erste Band der Handschriften des Zisterzienserstiftes Zwettl mit der Erschließung der Codices Zwetlenses 1o1 bis 2oo, bearbeitet von Joachim Rössl und Charlotte Ziegler. Alle diese Bände werden in einer eigenen hiefür bestimmten Reihe der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Aufnahme finden (23). In ideeller Zusammenarbeit mit den Fondsprojekten wird von Walter Neuhauser derzeit der erste Band der Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Wien zum Druck eingereicht.

Es gehörte zu den grundlegenden Erfordernissen des Projektes der lateinischen Handschriftenkataloge, die Arbeit nach neuen einheitlichen Richtlinien zu gestalten, die den modernen Erfordernissen der Handschriftenkunde entsprechen. Im Anhang an die Publizierung

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von Referaten zweier Arbeitstagungen der Jahre 1973 und 1974 (24) erschienen von Otto Mazal ausgearbeitete Richtlinien in Anlehnung an die bei der Series-nova-Beschreibung an der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek gewonnenen Erfahrungen und an die von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft herausgegebenen Richtlinien. Den Beginn machen eingehende Vorschriften für die Erfassung der äußeren Form und des Inhaltes von mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Handschriften. Die Abschnitte der äußeren Beschreibung sind gegliedert in die Gruppen Beschreibstoff, Schrift, Ausstattung, Einband, Geschichte und Literatur. Mag auch die Terminologie der lateinischen Schriften noch im Flusse sein, so ist der Bearbeiter doch gezwungen, Termini zu nennen und und zu verwenden; eine Terminologie mußte daher vorgegeben werden. Beispiele für die Beschreibung der Ausstattung mittelalterlicher Handschriften geben dem Bearbeiter Vorbilder für die Formulierungen bei der Erfassung des Buchschmuckes; Beispiele für die Beschreibung von Einbänden weisen auf das Minimum dessen, was an relevanten Angaben in die Beschreibung aufgenommen werden soll. Es folgen Richtlinien für die Erstellung eines Registers, die auf dem System der Kreuzregister der Series-nova-Bände beruhen. Einige Probebeschreibungen für die gesamthafte Erschließung von Handschriften liefern erste Anhaltspunkte.

Die Katalogsituation der übrigen österreichischen Bibliotheken ist eine sehr uneinheitliche. Einen relativ modernen Handschriftenkatalog nennt die Universitätsbibliothek Graz ihr Eigen. Ein beachtlicher Fonds aus alten österreichischen Bibliotheken - zu denen Millstatt, die Grazer Hofbibliothek, steirische Stifte wie Neuberg, Sankt Lambrecht, Seckau, die alte Kartause in Seitz und das Dominikanerkloster in Pettau zählen - wird in der Handschriftenabteilung der Universitätsbibliothek Graz verwahrt; mit dem Stand von 1967 umfaßte die Sammlung 2075 Signaturen. Der Katalog hiezu stammt aus

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der Feder von Anton Kern; Maria Mairold hat Register, Korrekturen und Ergänzungen beigesteuert (25). Das Äußere der Handschriften ist im Katalog allerdings nur teilweise erschlossen; es fehlen die paläographischen und kodikologischen Angaben; der Erschließung des Inhaltes wird größere Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Eingehenden Zugriff ermöglichen das Initienregister und das Personen-, Sach-, Titel und Ortsregister.

Ein Spezialverzeichnis von georgischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Graz liegt in Artikelform von A. Banidze vor (26). Für das Landesarchiv ist eine ältere Publikation von J.V. Zahn zu nennen (27).

Im Jahre 1927 wurde eine von der Generaldirektion der Nationalbibliothek in Wien herausgegebene Reihe "Handschriftenverzeichnisse österreichischer Bibliotheken" begründet, der allerdings kein langes Nachleben beschieden war. Als erster Band erschien die von Hermann Menhardt verfaßte Beschreibung von Kärntner Beständen (28). An erster Stelle steht in diesem Verzeichnis die Bischöfliche Bibliothek in Klagenfurt mit 224 Handschriften. Es folgt die Studienbibliothek (die heutige Universitätsbibliothek Klagenfurt) mit 46 Pergament- und 251 Papierhandschriften; sodann werden 479 Handschriften des Geschichtsvereins in Kärnten erschlossen. Zu kleineren Beständen zählen das Kapuzinerkloster in Klagenfurt (36 Handschriften) und das Priesterseminar in Klagenfurt (9 Handschriften). Aus Maria Saal sind 45 Handschriften erhalten, die im Archiv der Dechantei verwahrt wurden; drei Codices gehören der Stadtpfarre zu Friesach und vier dem Friesacher Dominikanerkloster. In relativ guter Ausführlichkeit werden Inhalt und Äußeres der Codices erfaßt; Signaturenkonkordanzen und Register (Alter, Sprachen, Schreiber, Herkunft und Vorbesitzer, Verfasser, Anonyme Werke, Ortsnamen) runden das Buch ab.

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Die Bestände der österreichischen Zisterzienserstifte sind bereits seit längerer Zeit erfaßt, mag auch der Katalog nicht mehr modernen Ansprüchen genügen. Die einschlägige, in Jahre 1891 erschienene Publikation "Handschriftenverzeichnisse der Cistercienser-Stifte" vereinigt in zwei Bänden die Handschriftenkataloge der Stifte Rein, Heiligenkreuz-Neukloster, Zwettl, Lilienfeld, Wilhering, Schlierbach, Stamd; dazu treten Kataloge der heute in der ČSSR befindlichen Stifte Ossegg und Hohenfurth (29). Das Verzeichnis von 21o Handschriften des Stiftes Rein stammt aus der Feder von Anton Weis. Der Aufbau der Beschreibungen ist relativ einfach. Auf die Signatur folgt eine Schlagzeile mit Angaben über Beschreibstoff, Datierung, Umfang, Format und allfälligen Notizen zur Ausstattung.In Kleindruck folgt ein Block mit der Beschreibung des Inhaltes; jeder Text wird mit Titel, vielfach auch mit Incipit und Explicit vorgeführt; gelegentliche Anmerkungen beziehen sich auf Ausstattung, ParallelÜberlieferung, Fragmente, Zusätze, Schreiber- und Besitzervermerke, Einband; allerdings sind die Notizen nicht konsequent durchgeführt. Einen Fortschritt gegenüber vergleichbaren Katalogen der Epoche bildet die gute Aufschließung von Sammelhandschriften. Den Zugang zum Material verschaffen ein "Alphabetisches Fachregister",ein Verzeichnis der Autoren, ein Verzeichnis der Schreiber, ein solches der der Handschriften nach ihrem Alter, ein Verzeichnis der Textanfänge. Benedict Gsell legt das Verzeichnis der Handschriften des Stiftes Heiligenkreuz vor, das 55o Nummern umfaßt. Der Aufbau der Beschreibungen ist der gleiche wie beim vorhergehenden Katalog von Rein. An Indices bietet der Autor an: einen Index auctorum, einen Index codicum anonymorum nach fachlichen Gesichtspunkten, ein Verzeichnis der Schreiber, ein Verzeichnis der Handschriften nach ihrem Alter. Von Eugen Bill liegt ein Verzeichnis der Handschriften des mit der Abtei Heiligenkreuz vereinigten Stiftes Neukloster in Wiener Neustadt vor, das 97 Codices erschließt. Die in gleicher Weise wie in den vorhergehenden Verzeichnissen beschriebenen Handschriften werden

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lediglich durch ein Autoren- und ein Anonymenregister erfaßt. Der Bestand des Stiftes Zwettl wird durch einen Katalog von Stephan Rössler aufgearbeitet, der 420 zumeist mittelalterliche Handschriften erschließt. Das Schema der Beschreibungen ist mit dem der übrigen Verzeichnisse identisch. Den Zugang zum Material bieten ein Index auctorum, ein Index codicum anonymorum, ein Verzeichnis der Codexschreiber, ein Verzeichnis der Handschriften nach ihrem Alter. Conrad Schimek legt den Katalog der 229 Handschriften des Stiftes Lilienfeld vor, die in einem einzigen Register für Autoren und anonyme Texte erschlossen werden. Otto Grillnberger verfaßte das Verzeichnis der Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek zu Kilhering mit 164 Codices aus Fach IX und 60 Handschriften aus Fach VI. Der Autor hat gegenüber den anderen Verzeichnissen der beiden Bände die Beschreibungen des Äußeren der Handschriften etwas ausführlicher gestaltet: Angaben über Beschreibstoff, Datierung, Umfang, Format, Einbände, Ausstattung und Erhaltungszustand bilden einen ersten Block, dem in Petitdruck die Aufschließung des Inhaltes folgt; von Incipit und Explicit wird extensiv Gebrauch gemacht. Die Register beschränken sich auf ein Alphabetisches Register für Namen, Titel und Sachbegriffe, ein Verzeichnis der Schreiber, der früheren Besitzer und der Textanfänge der anonymen Werke. Auf die Kataloge von Ossegg und Hohenfurth, die hier übergangen werden können, folgt der anonyme Katalog der Handschriften des Stiftes Stams mit 61 Nummern, wobei darauf zu verweisen ist, daß ein weiterer großer Stamser Bestand in der Universitätsbibliothek Innsbruck aufbewahrt wird. "Nomina auctorum" und "Codices anonymi" bilden die beiden kleinen Register. Den Abschluß des monumentalen Sammelwerkes bildet das Verzeichnis der Handschriften der Bibliothek des Stiftes Schlierbach aus der Feder von Benedict Hofinger, das 100 Einheiten erschließt und zu dem ein einziges Kreuzregister den Zugang bildet.

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Für weitere österreichische Stiftsbibliotheken sind nur mehr wenige Kataloge zu nennen. Aus dem Jahre 1936 stammt der Handschriftenkatalog der Bibliothek des Augustiner Chorherrenstiftes Vorau (30). Albert Mühl hat den Bestand des Schottenstiftes in Wien erschlossen(31) Die Mechitharistenkongregation in Wien verfügt über einen allgemeinen Katalog und einen Spezialkatalog von illuminierten Handschriften (32) Für das oberösterreichische Stift Schlägl liegt ein Katalog von Gottfried Vielhaber vor (33). Hermann Pfeiffer und B.Cernik haben die erste Zenturie der Codices des Augustiner-Chorherrenstiftes in Klosterneuburg beschrieben (34). Gar nur die ersten zehn Codices von Kremsmünster liegen in einem fragmentarischen Katalog von Hugo Schmid vor (35). Die beiden zuletzt genannten Kataloge werden eben durch moderne Kataloge von Alois Haidinger und Hauke Fill ersetzt. Für das Benediktinerstift Melk liegt ebenfalls nur ein Teilkatalog vor (36). Albin Czerny hat sich der Bearbeitung des Fonds des Augustiner Chorherrenstiftes Sankt Florian gewidmet (37). Aus dem Bereich archivalischer Sammlungen ist noch der Handschriftenkatalog des Österreichischen Staatsarchives (38) zu nennen.

Eine größere Anzahl österreichischer Handschriftensammlungen ist nur durch interne Hilfsmittelerschlossen, ohne daß ein Zugang durch gedruckte Kataloge möglich wäre (39).

Zuletzt sei einer Reihe von Spezialkatalogen gedacht, die eine Mehrzahl von österreichischen Bibliotheken berücksichtigen. Karl Forstner hat einen Katalog der in Salzburger Bibliotheken verwahrten karolingischen Codices vorgelegt (4o). Das großangelegte Unternehmen der Erfassung der illuminierten Handschriften in Österreich hatte in einer ersten, seit 19o5 erscheinenden Serie die Länder Tirol, Salzburg, Kärnten und teilweise die Steiermark berücksichtigt, um dann auf andere, heute nicht mehr zu Österreich gehörenden ehemalige Kronländer überzugehen und zuletzt einen neuen Schwerpunkt in der Erschließung der illuminierten Handschriften und Inkunabeln der

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Nationalbibliothek in Wien zu finden (41). Im Tiroler Band von Hermann Julius Hermann sind folgende Bibliotheken erfaßt, die sich noch heute auf österreichischem Staatsgebiet befinden: Schloß Ambras (5 Handschriften; davon 2 derzeit in der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek); Fiecht, Bibliothek des Benediktinerstiftes (1 Handschrift); Innsbruck, Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (Nr.95-12o); Innsbruck, Bibliothek des Servitenklosters (Nr.121-129); Innsbruck, K.K.Statthalterei-Archiv (Nr.13o-142); Innsbruck, Universitäts-bibliothek (Nr.143-219); Schwaz, Bibliothek des Franziskanerklosters (Nr.237-239); Stams, Bibliothek des Zisterzienserstiftes (Nr.24o-245); Wilten, Bibliothek des Prämonstratenserstiftes (Nr.27o-273). Durch die Abtretung Südtirols an Italien sind die Bibliotheken in Bozen (Franziskanerkloster, Museumsverein), Brixen (Diözesanmuseum, Fürstbischöfliches Priesterseminar), Gries bei Bozen (Benediktinerabtei Muri-Gries), Innichen (Kollegiatstift), Klausen an Eisack (Kapuzinerkloster), Meran (Städtisches Museum), Neustift bei Brixen (Augustiner Chorherrenstift), Rovereto (Biblioteca civica, Museo civico) und Trient (Archivio vescovile, Biblioteca vescovile, Biblioteca comunale, Domsakristei, Biblioteca capitolare) heute leider nicht mehr zu den österreichischen Bibliotheken zu zählen. Der Salzburger Band von Hand Tietze berücksichtigt folgende Bibliotheken: Stift Sankt Peter (Nr.1-36), Studienbibliothek (heute Universitätsbibliothek, Nr.37-1o2), Musealverein Carolino-Augusteum (Nr.1o3-1o8), Benediktinerinnenstift Nonnberg (Nr.1o9-12o), Kollegiatstift Mattsee (121), Benediktinerstift Michaelbeuern (Nr.122-126). Im Kärntner Band von Robert Eisler sind die illuminierten Handschriften folgender Bibliotheken verzeichnet: Fürstbischöfliche Bibliothek in Klagenfurt, Archiv des Geschichtsvereins für Kärnten, Museum Rudolphinum in Klagenfurt (Nr.4-21), Bibliothek des Kapuzinerklosters in Klagenfurt (Nr.22), Bibliothek des Priesterseminars in Klagenfurt (Nr.23), K.K.Studien-

bibliothek (heute Universitätsbibliothek, Nr.25, 26), Benediktinerabtei Dankt Paul im Lavanttal (Nr.27-98). In dem von Paul Buberl verfaßten ersten steiermärkischen Band sind erst die Bibliotheken der Benediktinerabtei Admont und des Augustiner Chorherrenstiftes Vorau erfaßt. Die Beschreibungen in allen Bänden des "Beschreibenden Verzeichnisses" folgen einem einheitlichen Schema: Signatur und Titelzeile, in Petit ein Block mit Angaben kodikologischer Natur (Beschreibstoff, Ausmaße, Umfang, Schrift, Ausstattung, Einband), kurze stilistische Würdigung, Datierung, Lokalisierung und Provenienz, sodann die eingehende Würdigung des Buchschmuckes und die Auflistung aller Teile des Schmuckes.

An überregionalen Katalogen können für Österreich noch ein Verzeichnis der griechischen Handschriften (42), ein Verzeichnis der hebräischen Handschriften (43) und ein Verzeichnis liturgischer Codices der Steiermark (44) angeführt werden.

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